FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 SEPTEMBER 1985

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian planes bombarded an oil installation 245 km inside northern Iraq as well as a radar station in Irbil region 6 September, according to a military communique cited by IRNA. In a Friday prayers sermon reported by Tehran radio, President 'Ali Khamene'i said 80 percent of the 'Ayn Zalah oil installation was destroyed by the Iranian attack. While claiming that Iranian oil exports have not been affected by Iraqi raids on Khark Island, Khamene'i said "devastating" retaliatory strikes will continue as long as exports from Khark are endangered. However, a military source cited by INA denied that Iran inflicted any damage on Iraqi installations, adding that two Iranian planes which tried to penetrate Iraq's borders dropped their bombs in a valley a short distance from the border. The source dared Khamene'i to send anyone he chose to see any damage from a raid.

Meanwhile, Iraqi planes dropped another 8 tons of explosives on Khark Island during raids 6 and 7 September, according to a military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Iraqi planes also hit a "large" maritime target near the Iranian coast 7 September, the communique said. An Iraqi military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio said Iraq will continue to attack Khark Island until its vital installations are destroyed.

IRNA reported that Iran launched a 5-hour infiltration operation in Bakhtaran Province 9 September resulting in at least 180 Iraqi casualties. Earlier, Iran "liberated" 34 sq km of its territory and inflicted "high casualties" on enemy troops during an offensive in the west, IRNA reported. Meanwhile, Iraq claimed in a military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio that it occupied a "vital" vantage point on its northeastern borders 7 September, although a military communique cited by IRNA said the Iraqi offensive was defeated.

In another development, Iranian troops released an Italian cargo ship 6 September after fully inspecting its cargo, IRNA reported. An Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by the agency denied reports that the ship was seized in Saudi Arabia's territorial waters. Meanwhile, the commander of the Iranian Navy warned that Iran will not allow ships carrying cargo destined for Iraq to use the territorial waters of neighboring Persian Gulf countries, according to an IRNA report citing *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI*. Earlier, Tehran radio reported that patrol units detained two foreign vessels which violated Iran's territorial waters 5 September and were gathering intelligence for Iraq.

Lebanon

Syria has expressed "reservations" about the Lebanese request for Syrian military intervention to curb the security breakdown in west Beirut, Voice of Lebanon radio disclosed in a report on Education Minister Salim al-Huss' 8 September talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus. Prime Minister Rashid Karami had called for Syrian intervention in remarks broadcast by Beirut radio following a 7 September meeting with Al-Huss, Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni, and Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran. Stressing the need for an effective force to guarantee the implementation of security agreements, he maintained that "only the Syrian forces can perform this role."

Meanwhile, a Syrian force arrived in Zahlah 7 September, the Voice of Lebanon noted, and a Syrian official announced that the road west from Zahlah to Duhur al-Shuwayr was open and free of militiaroadblocks.

In Beirut, Syrian observers will man five fixed positions around the Burj al-Barajinah Palestinian refugee camp in an attempt to prevent fighting in the area, Beirut radio announced 9 September. The clashes between Amal and Palestinian gunmen had continued over the weekend, with Voice of Lebanon radio citing reports of over 200 casualties in the new round of fighting since 3 September. Baghdad Voice of PLO radio held Amal responsible for a 5 September massacre of 19 Palestinians in the Harat Hurayk area near Burj al-Barajinah while a Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) official cited by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio announced that Amal has arrested the perpetrator of the crime. The PSP official also confirmed reports of a clash between Amal and PSP militia, though he described this as an "isolated incident" that has been "remedied." PSP leader Walid Junblatt accused "a third party" of seeking to cause an estrangement between himself and Amal leader Nabih Birri, according to Beirut radio, and he also announced the PSP's intention to withdraw its gunmen from "certain parts" of Beirut.

In another development, Beirut radio revealed that President Amin al-Jumayyil will visit Saudi Arabia 9 September following his recent talks with officials in the FRG.

PLO

Talks between PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Jordan's King Husayn 7 September touched on coordination for the coming phase of joint Jordanian-Palestinian action, Amman radio reported. 'Arafat had expressed concern about the Burj al-Barajinah situation in a statement on his arrival in Amman, noting that the PLO has sent an urgent memorandum to the Arab League on the subject. The PLO leader also commented on his 3 September talks with Egyptian official Usamah al-Baz at Cairo airport, according to Radio Monte Carlo, viewing the discussions as a "good opportunity" and affirming that the Egyptian side was "responsive" both on political issues and on matters concerning Palestinians residing in Egypt.

Israel

The U.S. Administration has changed its stand toward the PLO and is pushing to hold a meeting with a joint Jordanian-

Palestinian delegation, Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i said in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio following his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

At a Cabinet session reported by Jerusalem radio, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin told ministers about increased IDF activities in the territories. Emphasizing that only the army will be responsible for law and order in the territories, he expressed his objections to civil guard or private vigilante groups being organized by settlers.

Afghanistan

A Bakhtar Afghan Airlines plane was shot down by Afghan rebels 4 September, killing all 52 passengers aboard, Kabul radio reported. The plane was hit by a U.S.-made missile after taking off from Qandahar Airport. In another report, the radio said "satanic nests" of rebels were "completely eliminated" around Khowst. Meanwhile, Afghan rebels sent reinforcements toward Khowst to wage a second counterattack against Soviet and DRA forces, according to a Riyadh radio report citing Afghan mujahidin sources. An earlier report by the radio said Soviet forces had begun to withdraw from some areas in eastern Afghanistan after more than a week of intense fighting.

In another development, Afghanistan summoned the Pakistani charge d'affaires in Kabul and rejected a protest that DRA forces shelled Pakistani territory 24-31 August, BAKHTAR reported.

Sudan

The Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLA-SPLM), pursuing a pledge to begin talks with all political forces in Sudan, has set out its views on national dialogue in a written reply to a letter from Prime Minister al-Jazuli Da'fallah, according to a SPLA High Command statement broadcast by the clandestine Radio SPLA 7 September. Responding to a SPLA High Command request that the Transitional Military Council (TMC) publicly guarantee the safety of SPLA messengers who are delivering the reply to the Sudanese Army garrison commander in Nasir, Defense Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah said the TMC would offer all safety guarantees to the envoys, according to SUNA. The Armed Forces General Command affirmed that security measures had been taken and an envoy had been appointed to receive the message at Nasir garrison, the agency announced. Reacting to the new SPLA-SPLM position, Deputy Prime Minister Samuel Aru called it a "good beginning," SUNA reported.

Meanwhile, ousted President Ja'far Numayri is currently in Paris and the Sudanese Embassy there has asked France to officially explain his visit, according to a KUNA report citing the Kuwaiti paper *AL-QABAS*.

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak met with the new cabinet under Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi following constitutional oath-taking ceremonies 7 September, according to a statement by the information minister broadcast by Cairo radio. The president said Egypt's urgent problems require "redoubled efforts," urged closer coordination among government departments, and stressed the need for sustained security and stability in the country.

Libya

Relations With Tunisia — Libya summoned the Tunisian charge d'affaires and protested a statement by the Tunisian secretary of state for national security on the detention of three alleged Libyan saboteurs, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio reported. A source in Libya's justice department cited by the radio called the Tunisian allegations "mere fabrications." In another development, Tunisia announced that it will close the Tunisian school in Tripoli as well as Libyan elementary and secondary chools in Tunisia, according to Tunis radio. Meanwhile, JANA reported that Tunisian authorities ordered a freeze on bank accounts of Libyans expelled from Tunisia.

Fighting in Chad — A spokesman for Goukouni Oueddei's rebel forces denied a Chadian Government statement that violent clashes occurred recently between the rebels and Libyan troops in Faya Largeau, AFP reported.

Kuwait

Kuwait will use Soviet missiles which are no less capable than missiles it tried to obtain from the United States, Defense Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah said in remarks to AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM reported by KUNA. He said the Soviet weapons have arrived in Kuwait and troops are training on them. As for security arrangements, Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah in an *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* interview denied reports that Kuwait has agreed to a unified security agreement signed by the GCC member-states, KUNA disclosed.

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS
Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 174 *9 September 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

- 'Arafat Meets Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Tunis *[Aden Voice of Palestine]* .... A 1
- 'Arafat Addresses Liberation Front Congress *[INA]* .... A 1
  - Further on Speech *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 1
- Muragha Comments on Palestinian Presence in Lebanon *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* .... A 2
- PLO Radio Notes Fighting in Burj al-Barajinah .... A 2
  - PLO Sends Messages to UN, Arab League on Camps Violence *[Sanaa Voice of Palestine]* .... A 2
- PLO's Al-Wazir Denies Military Presence in Jordan *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 3
- PNC Speaker Condemns Israeli 'Threats' Against Jordan *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 3
- PLO Positions, Institutions on 'Maximum Alert' *[QNA]* .... A 3
- DFLP Official on Current Palestinian Situation *[WAM]* .... A 3
- Bomb Blast in Jerusalem Central Market Noted *[Sanaa Voice of Palestine]* .... A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

- GCC Joint Forces To Assemble in Saudi Arabia *[KUNA]* .... C 1
  - Upcoming Maneuvers Detailed *[Kuwait AL-SIYASAH 5 Sep]* .... C 1

BAHRAIN

- Prime Minister Leaves for Official Visit to Oman .... C 1
- Saudi Regional Amir Departs After Visit .... C 1

KUWAIT

- Defense Minister Reveals Deployment of USSR Missiles .... C 1
- Foreign Minister Denies Agreeing to Security Pact .... C 2
- Probe Reportedly Reveals Syrian Role in Bombings *[MENA]* .... C 2

OMAN

- Bahraini Prime Minister Visits Muscat 7 Sep .... C 2
  - Arrives in Muscat *[WAKH]* .... C 2
  - Received by Sultan *[WAKH]* .... C 2
  - Views Military Exercises .... C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

- King Receives Iraqi RCC Deputy Chairman .... C 3
- ECC Commissioner Cheysson Visits Kingdom .... C 3
  - Arrives in Jeddah .... C 3
  - Meets With Foreign Minister .... C 3
- KUNA: Iran Reportedly Seizes Italian Ship off Coast .... C 4

PDRY

- Algeria's Messaadia Brings Message For Chairman .... C 4
  - Arrives in Aden .... C 4
  - Received by Chairman .... C 4

YAR

PLO Chairman 'Arafat Concludes Visit 5 Sep ..... C 4

EGYPT

Mubarak Decrees Lutfi NDP Political Bureau Member *[Beirut Domestic]* ..... D 1
Mubarak Meets With New Cabinet 7 September ..... D 1
  Ministers Sworn In ..... D 1
  Al-Sharif Details Meeting ..... D 1
'Abd al-Majid on Luanda Conference, Regional Issues ..... D 1
'Abd al-Majid Describes Meeting With Lufti ..... D 2
Visiting Fatah Officials Comment on Egypt's Role ..... D 2
  Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid ..... D 2
  Hani al-Hasan ..... D 3

IRAQ

Air Force Planes Raid Khark Island 9 Sep ..... E 1
Spokesman on Beating Off 9 Sep Iranian Attack ..... E 1
  Central Sector Offensive Denied ..... E 1
Communique No 1,951 on 7-8 Sep Operations ..... E 1
Communique on 6-7 Sep Khark Raids, Point 2030 ..... E 2
Army Commanders on Khark, Vantage Point 2030 ..... E 3
Communique on 5 Sep Khark Raid, Iranian Attack ..... E 3
Source Denies Iranian Attack on Installations ..... E 4
Spokesman Assails Khamene'i's Statement ..... E 4
Monte Carlo Reports on Tariq 'Aziz Press Statement ..... E 4
  INA Report ..... E 5
Envoy Kittani Sends Memo to UN on Iranian POW's ..... E 5
Trade Minister Returns From ROK Visit 7 Sep ..... E 6
Minister Cited on Arab Economic Council Meeting ..... E 6
RCC Vice Chairman Leaves for Saudi Arabia ..... E 6

JORDAN

King Husayn To Visit Washington 24 September *[Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD 6 Sep]* ..... F 1
'Arafat Arrives in Amman, Makes Statement *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... F 1
  Meets With Husayn, Others ..... F 1
  More on Meeting, Statement ..... F 1
Al-Fayiz Addresses IPU Conference in Ottawa ..... F 1
Al-Majali Returns From Pakistan Conference ..... F 2
Qatari Labor Minister Arrives, Makes Statement ..... F 2

LEBANON

Al-Jumayyil To Visit Saudi Arabia 9 Sep ..... G 1
Karami Discusses Security, Syrian Role ..... G 1
Al-Huss Returns From Damascus Talks 8 Sep ..... G 2
  Comments on Talks ..... G 2
  Syria Expresses 'Reservations' *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Al-Huss Outlines Political Plan To Solve Crisis ..... G 3
Birri Comments on Damascus Agreement, Camp War ..... G 3
Al-Husayni Calls on Syria To 'Reassure' Christians ..... G 3
Camille Sham'un Prepares Resignation Letter *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 4
Amal-Palestinian Fighting Erupts in Camps ..... G 4
  Fighting 'Flares Up' 6 Sep *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 4
  Amal Admits Massacre of 17 *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 4
  Execution of Killers Demanded *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 4
  Coordination Committee Meets *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 4

    Clashes Resume 7 Sep *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 5
    Palestinian Artillery Seized *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 5
    Palestinian, Amal Demands *[Radio Free Lebanon]* .... G 5
    'Guarded Calm' Around Camp 7 Sep .... G 5
    PNSF Declares Cease-Fire .... G 5
    Fighting Resumes 8 Sep *[Radio Free Lebanon]* .... G 6
    All Crossings Closed .... G 6
    Amal Warned To Leave West Beirut *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 6
    Calm Restored in Camp 8 Sep .... G 6
    Fighting Resumes 9 Sep *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 6
    Syrians To Man Posts Around Camp .... G 6
Junblatt Warns Withdrawal of PSP Forces From Beirut .... G 6
    Further on Statement .... G 6
Amal, PSP To Suppress Beirut Clashes by Force .... G 7
'Conflict' Between Amal, Junblatt Gunmen Continuing *[Radio Free Lebanon]* .... G 7
Phalangists, Security Forces Clash in East Beirut *[Voice of the Mountain]* .... G 7
'Nationalist' Forces Call for West Beirut Strike *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 7
American University Hospital Doctor 'Disappears' *[Radio Free Lebanon]* .... G 7
Syrian Detachment Enters Zahlah 7 September *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 8
    Zahlah-Duhur al-Shuwayr Road Open *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 8
Rabbi Kahane Followers Attempt Settlement in South .... G 8
Israeli Positions Attacked in Territories, South .... G 8

SYRIA

Algeria's Messaadia Meets With Leaders .... H 1
    Arrives 7 Sep .... H 1
    Meets Al-Asad .... H 1
    Meets Palestinian Leader *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* .... H 1
    Leaves for Aden .... H 1
Al-Asad Receives Hizballah Party Delegation .... H 1
Khaddam Receives Lebanon's Al-Huss 8 Sep .... H 1
Karami Cited on Contacts With Syria .... H 1
Damascus Notes U.S. Report Urging Arms for Jordan .... H 2

ISRAEL

Moda'i Says U.S. 'Pushing' for Joint Meeting .... I 1
Basyuni on 'Secret' Egypt Trip With Peres Message .... I 1
Nepalese UNIFIL Soldier Killed in Clash Near Tyre .... I 1
UNIFIL Protests to IDF on ASL Firing on Patrols .... I 1
Shamir: Shi'ite Detainees To Be Released 10 Sep .... I 1
Beirut Reports Arrival of Syrian Army in Zahlah .... I 1
    Increased Terrorist Attacks Expected .... I 1
Goren Interview on Security in Territories *[DAVAR 6 Sep]* .... I 2
Peres Accuses 'Arafat of Increasing Terrorism .... I 5
Cabinet Session on Terrorism, West Bank Situation .... I 6
Rabin Orders Increased Security in Territories .... I 6
Law Banning Meetings With PLO Heads Passes Reading .... I 6
IDF Blocks Gaza Strip Roads; Armed Settlers Moved .... I 7
IDF Allows Travel, No Demonstrating in Curfew Area .... I 7
MK's Prevented From Traveling Through Ramallah .... I 7
IDF, Security Forces Reinforce Troops in West Bank .... I 7
Chief of Staff Levi Tours Gaza, West Bank Towns .... I 7
    Says IDF Acting 'Firm, Humane' .... I 7
IDF Official in Gaza; Terrorist Houses Destroyed .... I 7
    More on Destroyed Housing .... I 8
West Bank Settlers Launch 'War of Attrition' .... I 8
'Massive Military Presence' Reported in West Bank .... I 8
Change in West Bank Settlement Policy Noted .... I 8
Curfew Lifted From Gaza's Falastin Square .... I 9

- Gaza Notables Allowed To Leave for Jordan .... I 9
- Mercenary for Terrorist Acts Detained in Tel Aviv .... I 9
- Journalist Charged With Illegal Jordan Departure .... I 9
- Security Forces Catch 2 Assailants in Gaza .... I 9
- Moda'i on Minority Government With Kahane *[DAVAR 8 Sep]* .... I 9

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

- Preferential Trade Group Adopts Resolution *[PANA]* .... P 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

- Workers Union Issues Appeal on Expulsions From Libya .... Q 1
- Messaadia To Take Messages to Syria, PDRY on Libya .... Q 1
  [Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD 6 Sep]

LIBYA

- Tensions With Tunisia Over Expelled Workers Continues .... Q 1
  - Tunis Closes Libyan Schools .... Q 1
  - Protest Given to Tunis Envoy .... Q 1
  - Tripoli Comments on Protest .... Q 1
  - 5 Families Expelled From Tunisia .... Q 2
  - Tunis 'Freezes' Bank Accounts .... Q 3
- Algeria Reportedly Asked About Egyptian Contacts .... Q 3
  [Kuwait AL-QABAS 6 Sep]
- Al-Qadhdhafi Visits Agricultural Project 7 Sep .... Q 3
- Staff Major Jallud Receives Palestinian Abu Nidal .... Q 3
- Palestinian Muragha Views Fatih, Palestine Issue .... Q 3
- Further on Sudanese Culture Minister's Visit .... Q 3
  - Comments on Ties .... Q 3
  - Confers With Al-'Azuli *[SUNA]* .... Q 4
  - Joint Communique Issued *[SUNA]* .... Q 4
  - Concludes Visit *[SUNA]* .... Q 4

MOROCCO

- Press Syndicate Protests Against Censorship *[KUNA]* .... Q 4

SUDAN

- Siwar al-Dhahab Issues General Amnesty Law .... Q 5
- Ayyub Comments on Egypt, Libya, U.S. Relations .... Q 5
  [London AL-HAWADITH 6 Sep]
- SPLA To Send Official Written Reply to Daf'allah .... Q 6
  [Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army]
  - Safe Conduct for Envoy Requested .... Q 6
  - 'Safety Guarentees' Offered .... Q 6
  - Aru Welcomes Statement .... Q 6
- Formal Extradition Request for Numayri Planned *[AFP]* .... Q 7
- KUNA: Numayri Reportedly Currently in Paris .... Q 7
- Transitional Military Council Holds Meeting .... Q 7
- Loru Discusses 'Tribal Problems' in South .... Q 7
- Garang Prohibits Attack on 'Specific Army Garrisons' .... Q 8
  [Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army]
- SNP Announces 'Full Backing' for SPLA-SPLM .... Q 8
  [Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army]

TUNISIA

Tension Over Workers Expelled From Libya Continues .... Q 8
  Tunisian Workers Recalled .... Q 8
  Libyan 'Gang' Arrested .... Q 8
  Mzali Addresses Assembly .... Q 9
  Mzali Praises Algerian Support .... Q 9
  Baly Receives French Envoy *[Paris]* .... Q 9
  Party Official Addresses Rally .... Q 9

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

Moi Warns Ugandan Negotiations on Public Hostility *[Nairobi DAILY NATION 7 Sep]* .... R 1
Ugandan Minister Cited on Possible Amin Return *[THE NAIROBI TIMES 9 Sep]* .... R 1
Official On Somalia Accepting U.S. Nuclear Waste *[Nairobi THE SUNDAY NATION 8 Sep]* .... R 2

UGANDA

NRA Leader Comments on Talks Breakdown *[BBC]* .... R 2
Ugandan Bank Robbers Claim to be From NRA *[Nairobie DAILY NATION 7 Sep]* .... R 3
Tito Okello Meets With Kitgum Elders .... R 3
Okello Receives Women's, Muslim Delegations .... R 3
Okello on Expanded UK Military Aid to Army .... R 3

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Clashes Between Chad, Libyan Troops Reported .... S 1
  Government Statement .... S 1
  AFP Report .... S 1
  GUNT Spokesman Denies Clash *[AFP]* .... S 1
Bardai Radio Reports Commando-FAN Elements Clash .... S 1

WEST AFRICA

GAMBIA

President Receives Togolese, Malian Ministers *[Dakar]* .... T 1

GHANA

Envoy to Ivory Coast Returns to Post After Talks .... T 1
Wounded Nationals Return From Ivory Coast .... T 1

NIGERIA

UK's Howe To Visit To Restore Diplomatic Ties .... T 1
Babangida Message to Saudi Authorities on Ties .... T 1
Babangida Meets With Army Council Members .... T 1

MALI

President Traore Receives Benjedid Envoy .... T 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

UNITA Reports Downing Helicopter in Moxico *[KUP]* .... U 1

BOTSWANA

Minister on RSA Sanctions, Press Freedom .... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Armed Forces Capture MNR Headquarters .... U 1
    Machel Returns .... U 2
    RSA Equipment Captured .... U 2
    MNR Says Attack Repelled *[EFE]* .... U 2

NAMIBIA

Nujoma Condemns RSA Conscription of Namibians .... U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Proposal for Pass Law Abolition Predicted *[THE SUNDAY STAR 8 Sep]* .... U 3
Nel Comments on Possible U.S. Sanctions *[BBC]* .... U 4
    Nel on Effects of Sanctions .... U 4
    Nel Warns U.S. .... U 5
Buthelezi Urges More Western Support .... U 6
Poll Shows Urban Blacks Support Disinvestment .... U 6
Pik Botha: Still Time for 'New Dispensation' .... U 7
Nelson Mandela Examined in Cape Town Hospital .... U 7
    Family Allowed To Visit .... U 8
Immigration Restrictions To Be Lifted .... U 8
ANC Eager to Meet Businessmen in Lusaka *[THE SUNDAY STAR 8 Sep]* .... U 8
    P.W. Botha Denies Support .... U 9
Finance Minister on Market Extension .... U 10
Almost Half of Colored Schools in Cape Closed .... U 10
    Minister Comments .... U 10
    Teachers Criticize Closures .... U 11
Planned UDF Meeting Banned in Cape Town .... U 11
Journalist, Two UDF Members Arrested .... U 11
Detentions, Violence Continue Under Emergency .... U 11
    Western Cape Unrest .... U 11
    Cape Funeral Violence .... U 12
Police Confirm 2 Deaths at Guguletu Funeral .... U 12
    4 Dead in Guguletu Violence .... U 13
    1 Person Dies in Cape *[Umtata]* .... U 13
    Man Shot in East Province .... U 13
    Cape Vehicles Attacked .... U 13
    1 Dies in Cape Unrest .... U 14
    Police Shoot 1 in Guguletu .... U 14
    8 Sep: Situation 'Quiet' .... U 14
    2 Die in Unrest .... U 14
4 Conscription Opponents Reported Detained *[Umtata]* .... U 14
Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency .... U 15

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Announces ZANU-PF Politburo Changes .... U 18
Government To Arm People Against Mwenezi Dissidents .... U 18
Muzenda Praises Relations with Romania .... U 19

'Arafat Meets Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Tunis

GF081955 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, the day before yesterday in Tunis received the Soviet charge d'affaires and conveyed to him an oral message for the Soviet leadership on the shelling of the camps. Brother Abu 'Ammar also met with the Arab League secretary in the attendance of brothers Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], and Hakam Bal'awi. The recent developments on the Arab and Palestinian arenas were discussed.

'Arafat Addresses Liberation Front Congress

JN061849 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Tunis, 6 Sep (INA) — 'Isam al-Saffar, director of the liberation movements office in the RCC in Iraq, has asserted that the war the Iranian regime started was aimed at preoccupying Iraq, exhausting its resources, and preventing it from playing its pan-Arab role in the Arab-Zionist conflict.

In a speech he delivered at the opening of the seventh general congress of the Arab Liberation Front which was held in the Wadi al-Zarqa' camp north of Tunis last night, he said that the observer of events in the Arab region cannot dissociate the current conspiracies against the Palestinian revolution from the Iraq-Iran war. He condemned the Syrian regime's alliance with Iran. He also condemned the Syrian regime's supply of arms and expertise to Iran, its coordination of hostile stands with the Iranian regime against Iraq and the Arab nation, and its encouragement of the Iranian regime to continue the war and threaten the interests and security of the Arab countries.

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat also delivered a speech in which he hailed the steadfastness of the Iraqi people and Army in the face of Iranian invasion attempts. He said that Iraq's revolutionaries and people stood fast in the war epics and dissipated the delusions of those who thought they could occupy parts of Iraq.

Yasir 'Arafat strongly condemned Hafiz al-Asad's regime which he said stabbed the Palestinian revolution in the back, tried to confiscate its arms and offices, and is trying to confiscate the revolution itself. He noted the massacres the Syrian regime and Amal gangs committed against the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut, Tripoli, and Sidon. He said: They thought that we would be buried in Beirut. However, we can proudly say that after we emerged from Beirut we managed to fight another epic represented by the war of attrition against the Zionist enemy in southern Lebanon along with the real revolutionaries among the Lebanese people. Yasir 'Arafat disclosed that a number of Syrian Army officers took part in the attacks against the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

Yasir 'Arafat said that the PLO had placed all its bases on alert following the threats made by the Zionist Knesset defense committee yesterday when it announced its decision to carry out retaliatory operations against the Palestinian revolution bases. He said that the PLO informed the Tunisian authorities of these threats in anticipation of any aggression.

The opening ceremony concluded with a speech by Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas], secretary general of the Palestinian Liberation Front, who condemned the regimes of Hafiz al-Asad and Al-Qadhdhafi which are launching a vicious onslaught against the sons of the Palestinian people and mobilizing the sectarian forces in preparation for partitioning Lebanon into sectarian statelets. Abu al-'Abbas condemned the Arab regimes which are allied to the Iranian regime, which harms the Arab nation and its national security. He praised Iraq's positive stands and successive responses to calls for ending the war. He also praised Iraq's principled stands on the Palestinian revolution and said that the Palestinian people clearly realize that they stand to lose the most if the Iran-Iraq continues.

Further on Speech

JN072007 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1644 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has called on UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to take the necessary measures to put an end to the repressive Zionist measures against our Palestinian people in the occupied homeland. This came in a message brother leader Abu 'Ammar sent to the UN secretary general which was conveyed yesterday by brother Riyad Mansur, deputy PLO UN permanent representative. In his message, brother leader Abu 'Ammar explained that these Zionist practices are represented by oppressive actions, arrests, torture, and placing Palestinian citizens under house arrest — practices that violate all international principles and norms.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar affirmed that the Palestinian revolution has managed to overcome a dangerous crisis since the Zionist invasion of Lebanon in 1982 as well as the conspiracies that followed that invasion; he added that the revolution resumed its militant march by escalating Palestinian military operations in the occupied land and behind enemy lines in southern Lebanon. In a speech he delivered at the opening session of the seventh general congress of the Palestinian Liberation Front in Tunis the night before last, brother Abu 'Ammar, the commander of the revolution, said that the Palestinian revolution has rearranged its organizational structure just as this conference has and just as Fatah will when its fifth general conference is convened before the end of this year.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar reiterated the PLO's adherence to the idea of convening an international conference on the Middle East issue as a framework for settling the Palestine question with the participation of the PLO, the Soviet Union, and the parties concerned. Brother Abu 'Ammar, the commander of the revolution, also explained that the Casablanca Arab summit conference resolutions in this regard are evidence that the Palestinian leadership is not seeking a unilateral settlement and is also a frank response to U.S. blackmail regarding negotiations with the PLO. The United States is urging the PLO to recognize the Zionist entity and UN Resolutions 242 and 338 and to enter into direct negotiations with the enemy.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said that the Palestinian-Jordanian joint move is based on the principles worked out by the joint meetings of the PLO Executive Committee and the Fatah Movement Central Committee in Baghdad as well as on the various PNC resolutions. He condemned the Syrian regime and described it as having stabbed the Palestinian revolution and confiscated its weapons and gains, adding that it is even trying to confiscate the revolution itself. He touched on the massacres committed by the Syrian regime and the agent Amal Movement gangs against the Palestinian camps in Tripoli, Beirut, and Sidon, adding that they believed that we would be buried in Beirut, but we can proudly say that following our departure from Beirut we managed to embark on a new epic; this has been represented by a war of attrition against the Zionist enemy in southern Lebanon on the basis of a Palestinian decision and with the help of the real revolutionaries among the Lebanese people. He disclosed that Syrian Army officers had participated in aggression against Palestinian camps in Beirut. His speech also dealt with the emergency Arab summit in Casablanca. He said that this conference had made important points, including the Iraq-Iran war. In this regard, brother leader Abu 'Ammar greeted the Iraqi people's steadfastness and their Armed Forces' heroism in defending their land and their supremacy against Iranian attempts to occupy Arab territories in Iraq.

Muragha Comments on Palestinian Presence in Lebanon

JN061832 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], leader of the Fatah dissidents, told a group of French reporters in Libya that the Damascus agreement, which stopped the war of the Palestinian camps in Beirut earlier this summer, stipulates that all the Lebanese sides recognize the right of the Palestinian revolution to maintain a presence in Lebanon and to fight against the Zionist enemy from southern Lebanon, as he put it. Abu Musa added that the second article of this agreement consecrates the right of Palestinians in the camps to own light, personal weapons, including submachineguns and antitank weapons such as RPG's.

Abu Musa pointed out that the agreement does not allow heavy weapons inside the Palestinian camps in Beirut, adding that these weapons did not exist in the camps before the clashes.

Responding to a question on whether the Amal Movement allows the Palestinians to use heavy weapons against Israel from southern Lebanon, Abu Musa said that his movement is determined not to use long-range artillery from southern Lebanon against northern Israel. He added: The question is not what Amal allows or does not allow; the question is that this method, which was used before, did not produce any results. We are determined to reconsider this method, he said. Abu Musa noted that the Palestinian revolution must be transformed into military action inside the occupied territories, mount surprise attacks, and not be satisfied with long-distance shelling and countershelling.

On Nabih Birri's recent statement that southern Lebanon will remain open to all the fighters who want to liberate Palestine, Abu Musa said: The future will prove whether this is mere talk or shows a genuine desire by the Amal Movement. Abu Musa admitted that relations between the Palestinians and Amal are tense and might remain so in the future.

On rebuilding the camps in Beirut after the war with Amal in early summer, Abu Musa said that Al-Qadhdhafi promised to extend $2 million for this purpose. Iran also promised to extend assistance, he added.

PLO Radio Notes Fighting in Burj al-Barajinah

JN081848 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1646 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] For the 6th consecutive day, the agent Amal Movement militias continue their aggression against the steadfast Palestinian camp of Burj al-Barajinah. Recent Beirut reports said that artillery and rocket shelling continued in the Palestinian camp from the positions of the aggressive militias and the 6th Brigade of the Lebanese authorities. Meanwhile, the agent militias reinforced their military units around the Burj al-Barajinah camp to tighten the military siege which began 5 days ago.

Beirut reports added that the agent militias are trying to storm the camp from many axes using T-54 tanks, which are manned by crews from the Syrian regime's forces and which the Syrian regime gave to the Amal Movement recently. However, the Palestinian fighters' steadfastness and violent confrontation have aborted these attempts.

Violent battles are being waged around the steadfast Palestinian camp since last Tuesday. The outskirts of the camp witnessed violent clashes yesterday. The Palestinian fighters were able to defeat the aggressors.

The Palestinian steadfastness that was evident throughout the new battles in the past 5 days has brought a hysterical reaction from the leadership of the agent Amal Movement and its militias, who commited a hideous massacre against the defenseless Palestinian citizens of Harat Hurayk near Burj al-Barajinah. Nineteen Palestinian citizens, including many women and children, were martyred in this massacre.

PLO Sends Messages to UN, Arab League on Camps Violence

GF081959 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The Amal gangs continued the siege of the Burj al-Barajinah Palestian camp in the outskirts of northern Beirut for the 7th consecutive day. The fighting eased between the Amal gangs and Palestinian citizens in the camp.

The Amal gangs continued to shell the Burj al-Barajinah camp today, using tanks and heavy and medium machineguns, at a time when the residents of the camp are defending themselves.

The PLO sent immediate messages to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi on the new massacres perpetrated by the Amal gangs against the Palestinian citizens in West Beirut.

PLO's Al-Wazir Denies Military Presence in Jordan

JN071746 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1644 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has denied the presence of any Palestinian military bases in Jordan. In a statement to the newspaper *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* published today, he said that the recurring Zionist threats against Jordan these days are an attempt to distract attention from the deteriorating Zionist security in the occupied homeland, adding that the Zionist enemy is trying to attribute the escalation of Palestinian military operations in the occupied land to the presence of the Palestinian leadership in Jordan and to the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement. Brother Abu Jihad also affirmed that no Palestinian force has been sent to Jordan and that what has taken place is that some administrative offices required by the current efforts to support steadfastness in the occupied homeland have been moved to Amman.

PNC Speaker Condemns Israeli 'Threats' Against Jordan

JN061738 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1647 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] PNC Speaker His Eminence Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih has condemned recent Zionist threats against Jordan. He said that such threats are aimed at driving a wedge between the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples. In a meeting with a number of PNC members in Amman, his eminence added that the Zionist threats have intensified the unity and cohesion of the Palestinian-Jordanian family.

The conferees issued a statement urging Arab leaders to shoulder their responsibilities in the face of such threats.

PLO Positions, Institutions on 'Maximum Alert'

GF061037 Doha QNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Sep (QNA) — Press reports here said today that all PLO institutions and positions all over the Arab homeland have been put on maximum alert in expectation of an Israeli attack that might be carried out against them at any moment.

Palestinian sources in Amman have told the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* that this state of alert came after a decision by the enemy government in its session last night, in which it asked Jordan to expel Palestinian leaders and in which it threatened to assassinate these leaders anywhere in the Middle East. The sources said Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, arrived in Amman the day before yesterday to closely follow up developments and that he began intensive contacts with the PLO leaders and institutions outside Jordan.

The Palestinian sources said Israel's direct strategy behind this intensification of the atmosphere and situation to such an extent is to cause a rift between the PLO and Jordan, like the events which took place during the 1970's. The political objective, is to topple the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement because Israel refuses to grant the Palestinian people their national rights, and so that the settlement will become a border issue in which bargaining is possible on this or that tract of land from the occupied territories. Israel has so far expropriated more than half, either by turning them into closed military zones or by establishing settlements on them.

DFLP Official on Current Palestinian Situation

GF071945 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Sep (WAM) — Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] affirmed that the Palestinian arena is now at a crossroads because it faces dangerous challenges.

In an interview published today in the daily *AL-WAHDAH*, Hawatimah stated that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is the other face of the Reagan plan. He added that the Fes summit resolutions represent the right solution to the Middle East problem, because it achieved Arab unanimity.

The DFLP secretary general noted the necessity to restore Palestinian national unity and to turn a new page with Syria. He held Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of PLO Executive Committee, responsible for the deterioration of Syrian-Palestinian relations and stated that entering into the Arab regional axis game will increase the division and conflicts within the PLO.

Hawatimah denied that the DFLP is against dialogue with the United States to establish peace and stated that the front sets the condition that this dialogue should be based on adhering to the national rights of the Palestinian people.

Nayif Hawatimah condemned the war waged by the Amal Movement against the Palestinian camps in Beirut and in southern Lebanon, and predicted a fierce war against the camps during the next few days, in light of the military concentrations that are currently in evidence.

Bomb Blast in Jerusalem Central Market Noted

GF061651 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] One of our groups operating in the occupied territories has detonated a bomb in one of the main Zionist central markets in occupied Jerusalem.

Reports indicate that the Zionist forces immediately laid siege around the area — which was crowded with the Zionists when the explosion took place — and initiated a search operation. The Zionist sources claimed as usual that the incident caused no casulaties.

GCC Joint Forces To Assemble in Saudi Arabia

LD091030 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0954 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Sep (KUNA) — A responsible source at the Defense Ministry said here today that the GCC Joint Forces will be assembled in Saudi Arabia early next month, and that no GCC joint maneuvers will be held during this troop concentration.

The source has told KUNA that no joint maneuvers will be conducted between the elements of this force which will comprise troops from the six GCC member-states.

The source has added that vanguards of the administrative unit of the GCC joint force have already left for the troops concentration site in order to receive this force.

Upcoming Maneuvers Detailed

GF061613 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 5 Sep 85 p 20

[Dispatch by Husayn al-Tantawi from Riyadh]

[Excerpt] The military secretariat of the GCC Secretariat is preparing to hold the third "Peninsula Shield" maneuvers when the GCC joint force arrives in the King Khalid military city in Saudi Arabia. Major General 'Abdallah Farraj al-Ghanim, general chief of staff for the Army and Armed Forces in Kuwait, stated that the GCC force intends to coordinate and unite the combat and training techniques among the forces of the six GCC states.

The GCC states are putting the final touches on plans to establish military schools which specialize in teaching the use of various weapons, and include an aviation school, a school for marines, and another for the infantry. The schools would be distributed among the various GCC states. Specialized military instructors from the GCC states are to participate in teaching at these schools in order to unite instruction and training among the GCC forces.

BAHRAIN

Prime Minister Leaves for Official Visit to Oman

GF070740 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0645 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Manama, 7 Sep (WAKH) — Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah left Manama early today for Oman on a 3-day official visit at the invitation of Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman.

He was seen off by Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain; Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent, and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force [BDF]; and senior civilian and military officials.

The Bahraini prime minister is accompanied by a delegation that includes Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah; Information Minister Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad; Brigadier General Shaykh Ibrahim ibn Muhammad Al Khalifah, deputy director general of general security; Staff Brigadier General Shaykh Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah, chief of staff of the BDF; a number of officials; and an information delegation.

During the visit Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah will hold talks dealing with bilateral relations and ways of promoting them in various fields, in addition to current developments in the Gulf region, particularly those connected with GCC issues, other Arab and international issues, and issues of mutual interest.

Saudi Regional Amir Departs After Visit

GF081659 Manama WAKH in English 1615 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Manama, 8 Sep (WAKH) — Prince Muhammad ibn Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the amir of the eastern region of Saudi Arabia left Manama today for home after a two-day visit to Bahrain at the invitation of Bahrain's crown prince and acting premier H.E. Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah.

Prince Muhammad was seen off by H.H. the amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, crown prince and acting Premier Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah and Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah.

KUWAIT

Defense Minister Reveals Deployment of USSR Missiles

LD080836 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0731 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 8 Sep (KUNA) — In an interview published here today Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah said that Kuwait has substituted American missiles which it endeavored to obtain from the United States with missiles from the Soviet Union. In this interview with *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* he added that the Soviet missiles have actually entered service with the Kuwaiti Army and that they are good missiles and are no less capable than the American missiles.

Defense Minister Shaykh Salim said in the interview that he had found everything he wanted in the two socialist countries — the Soviet Union and Hungary — in terms of weapons. He added that the Soviets and Hungarians offered us many and various weapons and we selected what is suitable for us; these weapons have arrived in Kuwait and we are training on them. He said that these weapons will enter service next month and that everything is proceeding well. But Shaykh Salim did not specify the type of weapons which the two countries supplied Kuwait with. The Kuwaiti defense minister added that Kuwait does not intend to buy weapons from any country "at the moment".

About the Iraq-Iran war and Tehran's threats against Kuwait he said Kuwait's Armed Forces are prepared for any eventualities that might be directed against Kuwait by any side. He said Kuwait is unlikely to call for an emergency meeting of the Arab League to discuss the Iranian threats because these threats "are part of their plans, about which they have been talking for some time."

He said Kuwait's military plan to face escalation in the Gulf region has taken every eventuality into consideration. With regard to the existence of an unified Gulf military plan for this purpose, he pointed out that the aim of establishing the GCC was "to act as one, to help each other, and to face the future as one country. This was also the aim of the 'Peninsula Shield' maneuvers and no one can doubt the commitments of the 'Peninsula Shield' ".

Shaykh Salim al-Sabah pointed out that the possibility of an Israeli attack against Kuwait has been included in the general plan for the defense of Kuwait because the Zionist state reached Iraq and hit its nuclear reactors in June 1981; "therefore it is not far to reach Kuwait".

On the Iraqi stance with regard to its war with Iran, which has been going on since September 1980, he said Iraq "is happy with its forces and has confidence in the front and in its Armed Force."

Foreign Minister Denies Agreeing to Security Pact

LD090822 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0701 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Sep (KUNA) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs, today denied in interview published here that Kuwait has agreed to the unified security agreement signed by the Gulf Cooperation Council member-states.

He said in an interview published by *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* that "Kuwaiti policy in this field is clear and will not change. The Kuwaiti stance, which has been repeatedly and clearly stated, still stands."

Shaykh al-Sabah was answering a question put by the newspaper about its report that Shaykh Ibrahim ibn Muhammad al-Khalifah, deputy general director of security in Bahrain, said that Kuwait had no reservations about the agreement and that the agreement will soon be confirmed.

All other GCC member-states, which are the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, and Oman, have signed the agreement but Kuwait has declined to sign it on the grounds that the some clauses of the agreement are at variance with clauses of the Kuwaiti Constitution and the laws of the country.

Probe Reportedly Reveals Syrian Role in Bombings

NC072101 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Paris, 7 Sep (MENA) — In its Monday issue, the Paris-based Arabic language *AL-TALI'AH AL-'ARABIYAH* magazine reports that investigations conducted in complete secrecy in Kuwait have revealed that Syria is directly involved in the recent wave of bombings in Kuwait's public cafeterias.

The magazine says that during the investigation conducted by civil judges, the defendants' confessions established the startling fact that Syria, not Iranian agents, is directly responsible for the bombings. The role of the Iranians was auxiliary rather than principal. Syrian nationals and Syrian agents have have carried out the horrendous operation under clear orders from Syrian intelligence and the Syrian Embassy in Kuwait, the magazine says. The defendants have been cross-examined and will soon be referred to court.

AL-TALI'AH AL-'ARABIYAH adds that Syrian-Kuwaiti relations are now in the grip of a silent diplomatic crisis. A large oil country, the paper writes, is currently mediating in the affair. The mediator is trying to win a pledge by Syria and Iran not to meddle with Kuwait's security in the future. In return, Kuwait would overlook the incident, call off a public trial, and eventually release the defendants or deport them.

OMAN

Bahraini Prime Minister Visits Muscat 7 Sep

Arrives in Muscat

GF071140 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0915 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Muscat, 7 Sep (WAKH) — Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah arrived in Muscat today on a 3-day official visit at the invitation of Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman.

In an arrival statement, Shaykh Khalifah affirmed that his visit to Oman is within the framework of intensive efforts among the GCC countries to promote coordination in all fields, in order to consolidate the march of solidarity and cohesion to confront the challenges that the Gulf region is facing.

He said that the visit will provide an opportunity to examine stands as part of the joint efforts of the Arab nation to boster its solidarity and uphold Arab causes.

Shaykh Khalifah described his visit as a good opportunity to exchange views on issues of mutual concern within the framework of close cooperation and constant coordination pursued by Oman and Bahrain.

Shaykh Khalifah praised the achievements which have been made by Oman in a very short time, both on the road to progress and development and in the sphere of cooperation and coordination among all the region's countries in order to spread goodwill, security, and stability among all its peoples within a spirit of fraternity and that of a single family.

Received by Sultan

GF071242 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1157 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Muscat, 7 Sep (WAKH) — Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman received in Muscat today Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Bahraini prime minister, who is visiting Oman.

The meeting was attended on the Bahraini side by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign minister; Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad, information minister; Brigadier General Ibrahim ibn Muhammad Al Khalifah, deputy director general of general security; and Brigadier General Shaykh Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah, chief of staff of the Bahrain Defense Force.

Attending on the Omani side were Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs; Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib, minister of interior; and 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rawwas, minister of information.

During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations and ways of promoting them, in addition to issues of mutual interest.

Views Military Exercises

GF081345 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah and the delegation accompanying him, accompanied by His Highness Fahd ibn Mahmud al-Bu Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs; Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib, interior minister; Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Muhammad al-Rawwas, minister of information; and Hilal ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib, minister of state and Zufar governor; visited the command of sultan's special forces in Zikt. His highness and those accompanying him acquainted themselves with the developed arms and equipments of the special forces. His highness the guest also watched a number of exercises carried out by the units of the special forces.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Receives Iraqi RCC Deputy Chairman

GF081132 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Excerpt] King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today received 'Izzat Ibrahim, deputy chairman of the Iraqi RCC, who is visiting Saudi Arabia. The meeting was attended by Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the national guard; and, Tirad al-Harithi, Saudi ambassador to Iraq. Also attending were Qasim Ahmad Taqi, Iraqi oil minister; and 'Abd al-Malik Yasin, Iraqi ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC deputy chairman, arrived earlier today in Jeddah.

ECC Commissioner Cheysson Visits Kingdom

Arrives in Jeddah

GF080944 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Claude Cheysson, former French minister of external relations and EEC commissioner charged with affairs of North-South dialogue and relations with Mediterranean and Gulf region countries, arrived in Jeddah last night on a 3-day visit to Saudi Arabia.

He was received at King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport by Salim Sunbul, director of the Foreign Ministry and protocol branch in the western region; Ma'mun Kurdi, director of the Economic and Cultural Department at the Foreign Ministry and general coordinator for the GCC; the Netherlands charge d'affaires in Saudi Arabia; and senior officials.

The French minister [as heard] will leave for Riyadh on 9 September to meet with a number of GCC Secretariat officials.

Cheysson's visit is within the preliminary contacts between the GCC and the EC with the aim of holding discussions and negotiations on the future of economic cooperation between the two communities.

The GCC Secretariat will brief Cheysson on the GCC views stemming from the 13th session of the GCC Ministerial Council which met on 2 September so that he will convey them to the European Ministerial Council which will meet in Brussels on 16 September.

Cheysson will also view the interest which the GCC countries attahchto the development of their relations with the EC and their serious desire to establish fruitful economic relations which take the interests of the both sides into consideration. In this respect, the GCC Secretariat will inform Cheysson of the great anxiety that the GCC countries feel regarding the EEC resolutions to impose tariffs on some Gulf countries' exports. These resolutions contravene the GCC countries' desire for dialogue and cooperation with the European countries. They also do not contribute to an appropriate climate for bolstering mutual trust between the two sides for their joint interests. These resolutions will merely act toward increasing the pressures of trade protectionism which harm the joint interests of the peoples of both regions.

Meets With Foreign Minister

GF081300 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal met at his office this morning with Claude Cheysson, EEC commissioner charged with the North-South dialogue and relations with Mediterranean and Gulf region countries. The meeting was attended on the Saudi side by Ma'mun Kurdi, director of the economic and cultural department at the Foreign Ministry; the French were represented by Robert Hill, director of relations with Gulf countries, and (Evian Yogue), director of the office of the French minister.

His highness' talks with Claude Cheysson dealt with Arab-European relations, particularly the desire of the GCC and EEC to develop and improve economic relations between them and achieve greater cooperation to serve the joint interests of the people of the two regions.

His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said after the meeting that Mr Cheysson is related to the EEC, and that his visit to the Kingdom is to discuss the EEC's relations with the Arab world and the Gulf states; it is also to sound out the region on its relations with the EEC and the talks concentrating on these factors. His highness added that the European commissioner will meet with 'Abdallah Bishara, GCC secretary general, to discuss possible cooperation between the EEC and the GCC.

His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal met today with Habib Amin ibn al-Khojah, secretary general of the Islamic Jurisprudence Academy. He also met with Su'ud al-'Uthaymi, Kuwaiti ambassador to Saudi Arabia, on the end of his term of office.

KUNA: Iran Reportedly Seizes Italian Ship off Coast

LD061515 Kuwait KUNA in English 1340 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] London, Sept 6 (KUNA) — Iranian troops have seized an Italian cargo ship off the Saudi Arabian coast in the Gulf, it was reported here Friday.

London shipping sources quoted the ship's master as saying that 10 Iranian troops had landed on his vessel by helicopter at 10:30 local time this morning.

The ship was said to be the *Merzario Brittannia*, which had an Italian crew. It was on its way from Dammam to Kuwait when the incident occurred.

The vessel was reported to be just 32 kilometres off the Saudi Arabian port of Al-Jubayl, apparently in the Kingdom's territorial waters when seized, the sources pointed out.

This latest seizure comes in the wake of the detention of a Kuwaiti-registered container ship and its Japanese crew by the Iranian Navy.

The 20,781 tons gross *Al-Wattyah* was said to be carrying "merchandise" destined for several Arab states in the Gulf.

PDRY

Algeria's Messaadia Brings Message For Chairman

Arrives in Aden

GF081545 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, official in charge of the FLN [National Liberation Front] Central Committee's permanent secretariat in Algeria, arrived in Aden this afternoon. He is carrying a message for brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, from his brother Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

He was received by brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the YSP Political Bureau and YSP secretary, and a number of officials at the YSP Central Committee Secretariat.

Received by Chairman

GF090704 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0330 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, yesterday received Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, official in charge of the FLN Central Committee's Permanent Secretariat in Algeria and personal envoy of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

During the audience, they discussed matters pertaining to the current Arab situations and developments and to the respective positions of the two fraternal countries concerning them. This reinforces the role of the Arab liberation movements and their powers. It also reinforces the role of progressive regimes in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism, and in confronting the plots and schemes against our Arab peoples and their national and pan-Arab issues, particularly the Palestinian people's struggle for their legitimate rights to self-determination and to establish a national and independent state on their own land. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia also reviewed the state of the Arab Palestinian people, in addition to the new Zionist and imperialist plots they face, together with the dimensions of these plots which have been mapped out against their struggle and against the prestige of their revolution under the leadership of the PLO. The brother secretary general asserted the need for the Arab liberation movement and the progressive national regimes and powers to rise to the task of confronting the imperialist and Zionist challenges. He pointed out that relations between the PDRY and fraternal Algeria are continously reinforced within the framework of their common position serving the fateful issues of our Arab peoples. He also referred to the advanced state of relations that link the two fraternal countries serving their common goals.

The meeting was attended by Brothers 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, as well as Dr Mohamed al-'Arab Ould Khalifah, Algerian ambassador in Aden.

YAR

PLO Chairman 'Arafat Concludes Visit 5 Sep

GF051810 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, left Sanaa today following a 2-day visit to the YAR. During the visit he held talks with Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress. The talks dealt with the relations of struggle between the Palestinian and Yemeni revolutions and the latest Palestinian and Arab developments.

In a statement to SABA' on his departure, Brother Abu 'Ammar said that he reviewed with Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih a number of important issues, particularly Arab solidarity, following the resolutions of the Casablanca summit, which dealt with clearing Arab differences. They also discussed the developments concerning the Palestinian question, including the conditions of the citizens inside the occupied Arab territories and the repressive measures to which they are subjected by the Zionist enemy following the rise of military operations by the Palestinian resistance. They also discussed the conditions of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and the continued attacks on them by parties that are agents of the Zionist enemy. In conclusion, 'Arafat praised the YAR's role in supporting the Palestinian cause and the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people to regain their usurped land, their self-determination, and their right to establish an independent state on their national soil.

He was seen off at the airport by a number of officials, including Brother 'Abdallah Abu al-Hunud, PLO representative in Sanaa, and a number of Palestinian revolution cadres.

Mubarak Decrees Lutfi NDP Political Bureau Member

NC081012 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, chairman of the National Democratic Party [NDP], has issued a decree appointing Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi as a member of the NDP Political Bureau. This was stated by Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif.

Mubarak Meets With New Cabinet 7 September

Ministers Sworn In

NC071100 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1040 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Sep (MENA) — The new council of ministers held its first meeting in the presidential palace in Al-Qubbah at noon today. President Husni Mubarak chaired the meeting, which was held after all the new Cabinet ministers had taken the constitutional oath before him.

The new Cabinet ministers took the constitutional oath before President Husni Mubarak at the presidential palace in Al-Qubbah this morning. Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi was sworn in and then stood beside President Mubarak. The deputy prime ministers and ministers then took the constitutional oath. Attending the swearing-in ceremony were Ra'uf As'ad, the presidential secretary general; Staff Major General Hasan al-Akhras, the chief aide de-camp; and Nur al-Din Farghal, the presidential first secretary.

Al-Sharif Details Meeting

NC071639 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Statement by Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif after the Cabinet meeting on 7 September, place not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] President Husni Mubarak met with the new Cabinet under Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi following constitutional oath-taking ceremonies today. President Mubarak opened the meeting by congratulating the Cabinet members. He stressed that public service at the current stage is a responsibility requiring redoubled efforts to cope with the country's urgent and accumulated problems and to execute the social and economic development plan already underway.

The president made several points during the meeting. He said that concrete achievement is the true yardstick for evaluation. When we talk to the people, the president said, we should refer to tangible accomplishments, not to dreams that cannot materialize.

The president also stressed the need for closer coordination and teamwork among the various government departments to ensure a successful and integral performance.

The president also emphasized the need for government departments to cooperate with the People's Assembly and the consultative council. The government, he said, should draw up a clear legislative policy to allow the People's Assembly enough time to study the proposed bills.

The president also underlined the importance of the local government bodies.

In the current democratic atmosphere, which guarantees the freedom of opinion and of the press, the president said, we have to learn how to accept criticism and how to respond to other opinions with factual arguments.

Concerning foreign policy, the president said that Egypt's foreign relations are well-balanced. They are based on mutual respect. Egypt's relations with the superpowers stem from mutual respect. We do not allow any interference with our free will, the president said. Our relations with the United States, he added, are clearly defined. We cooperate economically and politically in a way that promotes peace, development, and the interests of Egypt and the Middle East.

The president also talked about relations with other Arab countries. He said: Egypt is in touch with several Arab countries for consultation on developments in the area. The president also stressed that Egyptian-African relations are solid, and referred to Egypt's nonaligned role.

Lastly, the president said that sustained stability and security in the country are necessary. Stability, he noted, provides a favorable atmosphere for development and prosperity and safeguards our democratic and socialist system.

'Abd al-Majid on Luanda Conference, Regional Issues

NC070750 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Cairo early this morning from Angola where he headed the Egyptian delegation to the nonaligned foreign ministers meeting. He said that he would submit a report to President Husni Mubarak on the conference as well as on his talks with the Portuguese and Angolan presidents. He noted that that these presidents have sent replies to President Mubarak's messages.

'Abd al-Majid said that the nonaligned foreign ministers conference placed special emphasis on South African issues. He said that unified action on the part of the South African people will mark the beginning of the end of the racist regime.

'Abd al-Majid said that the conference is currently discussing the venue of the forthcoming nonaligned summit conference and added that Zimbabwe and Libya are candidates. He noted that the majority of the African countries support Zimbabwe.

'Abd al-Majid further said that the Syrian delegate to the conference tried to slander Egypt's position, but the Egyptian delegation refuted the Syrian delegate's allegations. The Egyptian delegation expounded on its countries' efforts to further the Palestinian cause.

'Abd al-Majid pointed out that during the conference, Egypt was eager to coordinate its stance with the Jordanian delegation. He noted that the election of Egypt as vice president of the conference constitutes recognition of Egypt's status. He noted that he held talks with the Sudanese, Algerian, Moroccan, India, and Yugoslav foreign ministers concerning the issues submitted to the conference.

Responding to a question on Israel's continued policy against Arab citizens in the occupied land, 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt strongly condemns these measures because they increase tension, do not help the cause of peace, and run counter to the most fundamental human rights.

In regard to Egypt's stand on the U.S. dialogue with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt stresses the need for such a dialogue. He added the Egypt supports the PLO's right to choose the Palestinian party to the talks.

Concluding his statement, 'Abd al-Majid said that during his meeting with the ILO director in Geneva, he asked that the ILO shoulder its responsibility in safeguarding the rights of Egyptian workers in Libya. This is particularly since Egypt, Tunisia, and Libya are signatories to an agreement on the protection of workers' rights.

'Abd al-Majid Describes Meeting With Lufti

NC072044 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2015 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Sep (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi this evening received in his office Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said after the meeting that they reviewed Egypt's foreign policy and the results of the meetings Dr 'Abd al-Majid held during the nonaligned foreign ministers conference. He met there with the Sudanese, Moroccan, Algerian, Malian, Senegalese, Cypriot, Indian, and Yugoslav foreign ministers and discussed relations between Egypt and these states.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that an Egyptian delegation will attend the Algerian independence anniversary celebrations in November following the Algerian youth delegation's recent visit to Cairo.

Replying to a question on the measures that have been taken to safeguard the rights of the Egyptians returning from Libya, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that during his visit to Geneva he discussed with the ILO director the means to protect these rights. He noted that he had presented an Egyptian note to the ILO requesting its intervention to protect the rights of the Egyptian workers, especially since there are signed agreements between Libya and Egypt, and Libya and Tunisia to guarantee these rights, and to pressure Libya to observe the clauses of these agreements.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid pointed out that Egypt is waiting for the results of the ILO's contacts with the Libyan Government on this matter.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid concluded his statement by saying that all the Egyptian embassies and consultates as well as representative offices abroad have instructions to protect the rights of the Egyptian workers in the states in which they are working.

Visiting Fatah Officials Comment on Egypt's Role

Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid

NC061714 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1210 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 6 Sep (MENA) — Fatah Central Committee member Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, who was part of the Palestinian delegation that concluded its official visit to Cairo today, has made a statement. He said that the delegation was aware during its talks with Egyptian officials of Egypt's eagerness to fully shoulder its Arab responsibilities, particularly with regard to the Palestinian issue and the joint Jordanian-Palestinian efforts toward a permanent and just solution.

In his statement to MENA, 'Abd al-Hamid said that the delegation also had the impression that Egyptian officials are responsive to and interested in solving the problems of daily life experienced by Palestinians residing in Egypt and by the population of the Gaza Strip. He stressed that the delegation's visit to Cairo was extremely positive and provided an opportunity for a frank and constructive dialogue on all Arab and international issues.

'Abd al-Hamid said that given its leading role and the weight which it has carried throughout history, Egypt can rescue the current Arab situation from its setbacks and advance the Palestinian people's cause. He noted that the Palestinians were the first to feel the negative effects of actions taken by the Arabs without Egypt, and the first to suffer from certain Arab regimes' attempts to impose their leadership on the region and their tutelage on the independent Palestinian will. According to 'Abd al-Hamid, these regimes were not content with their attempts to cripple and contain the Palestinian role; they sought to plot against the Palestinian people, particularly in Lebanon. He warned against the continuation of these policies in Lebanon and their destructive repercussions on the Arab and Palestinian situations. He stressed the importance of positively confronting these policies.

Reviewing the results of the Palestinian delegation's meeting with Egyptian officials, 'Abd al-Hamid said that the talks succeeded in defining a firm basis for Egyptian-Palestinian relations. The effects of these talks on the Arab situation in general, he continued, will appear in the future.

Referring to the U.S. freeze of its commitment to hold talks with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, 'Abd al-Hamid stressed that the PLO will not give in to any U.S. or Israeli blackmail in its efforts for peace. He stated that the PLO will adhere to its specific position as outlined in the Jordanian-Palestinian initiative. He said that the PLO is determined that the Palestinians on the joint delegation should represent the PLO. It is also committed to the idea that any solution should be linked to an international conference in which the United States, the Soviet Union, and all other parties concerned, will participate.

Asked whether Yasir 'Arafat intends to visit Cairo in the near future, 'Abd al-Hamid quoted 'Arafat as saying that he has a real desire to visit Egypt and meet with his brother President Husni Mubarak to evaluate the Palestinian and Arab situations. He voiced his belief that this visit will take place in the near future.

It should be recalled that the Palestinian delegation, which included Hani al-Hasan and Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, Fatah Central Committee members, began an official visit to Cairo on Saturday, authorized by the PLO Executive Committee and Fatah Central Committee. The delegation also briefed Yasir 'Arafat on the results of the talks in Cairo during his stopover here en route to Sanaa 3 days ago.

The Palestinian official indicated that the PLO wants to see Egypt's historical weight used once again the action against the enemies of the Arabs and the Palestinians.

Commenting on the PLO delegation's visit to Cairo, which ended yesterday, Al-Hasan described the visit as useful. The talks with the Egyptian officials, he added, dealt with the coming U.S.-USSR summit. It is not enough, he said, for the Palestinian issue to be listed on the summit's agenda for a mere exchange of views, as happened in Vienna.

The issue should be positively decided, he added, by the acknowledgement of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Hani al-Hasan told *UKTUBAR* that the PLO has a historical mission; namely, to make the Arab world adopt a proper course of action. The Fes summit resolutions were taken a step further with the Arab acceptance of the idea of an international conference. This means that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is a step toward the implementation of the Fes resolutions, he said.

Concerning Richard Murphy's Middle East tour, Al-Hasan said that the United States is not interested in just solutions to the Palestinian problem.

At this point, Al-Hasan noted that the failure of Richard Murphy's mission was exposed by the well-managed Palestinian approach to the conflict with the United States.

Hani al-Hasan

NC071835 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Sep (MENA) — Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Executive Committee member and Yasir 'Arafat's political advisor, has stated that there are no eligible heirs to Egypt's Arab role. The scramble to inherit Egypt's role has proved that no one else qualifies for it.

In an interview to be published tomorrow in the Egyptian magazine *UKTUBAR*, Al-Hasan added that leadership is not a simple matter of choice. It is governed by material factors, such as population and military potential.

Air Force Planes Raid Khark Island 9 Sep

JN091155 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1138 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In implementation of the Iraqi people's will to destroy Khark Island, the main source of aggression — the will which stems from the desireto achieve peace — and also in implementation of the legitimate principles and considerations contained in the statement made by the spokesman of the Armed Forces General Command on 8 September 1985 and as a demonstration of Iraq's ability to destroy the means of aggression whatever they may be and wherever they may be deep inside Iranian territory, the planes of our gigantic Air Force launched a violent raid on Khark Island at 1330 [0930 GMT] today, dropping on its debris 8 tons of incendiary bombs in order to keep it aflame. Having accurately and expertly carried out their duty, the valiant hawks of the fire returned with their planes safely and triumphantly, God be praised.

This is our reply to the statements of the so-called president of the Republic of Iran. With such methods, we will always reply to the tongues of evil ruling Iran until they humbly submit to justice and peace. We seek support and success from God. He is the best supporter.

[Dated] 9 September 1985

Spokesman on Beating Off 9 Sep Iranian Attack

JN091140 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1112 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. No matter how the Khomeyniite scoundrels try to gather their remnants in order to satisfy their tendencies for aggression and hatred, achieve cheap propaganda gains, and save their deteriorating reputation, their heads will always be wrecked on the solid Iraqi rock. At 0500 [0100 GMT] today, the criminal enemy tried to push its units in a desperate attack on our valiant units in northern operational sector of the heroic V Army Corps. Our courageous men confronted them with their known competence and bravery and badly mutilated the enemy's remnants and nipped the enemy's designs in the bud. Our heroic forces are still chasing the defeated enemy and destroying its remnants, which are retreating under the pressure of powerful Iraqi strikes. We will give you details of our victory and the routing of the defeated enemy in subsequent broadcasts.

May God bless the men of the heroic V Army Corps — officers and men. March ahead to crush God's enemy and our enemy until he humbly submits to the call of justice and peace.

[Dated] 9 September 1985

Central Sector Offensive Denied

JN091214 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1205 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Sep (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied that the Iranian forces had carried out any offensive or tried to carry out any such attack in the II Army Corps central sector. In a statement to INA, the spokesman said that this report is an absolute lie and that it was fabricated by the frustrated Iranian media.

The spokesman added that the Iranian allegation is to cover the aborted offensive the Iranians had launched in the northern sector, which was crushed, and during which the enemy sustained heavy losses.

Communique No 1,951 on 7-8 Sep Operations

JN081552 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1504 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Sep (INA) — Iraqi helicopter gunships have raided Iranian enemy units in the V Army Corps northern sector, destroying several enemy troop concentrations and positions, and safely returned to their bases. A communique issued by the Armed Forces General Command this evening stated that (?89) Iranian soldiers were killed during the past 24 hours.

The communique said that many Iranians were either killed or wounded, one observation post was destroyed, and three rafts were set on fire during raids by an Iraqi military unit in the East Tigris VI Army Corps sector. Other Iraqi units also destroyed one enemy boat, one raft, and two infantry positions in the same sector. The communique added that one tubular launcher and four infantry positions were destroyed in the V Army Corps northern sector. The communique explained that new groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with Iraqi forward units at the battlefronts and were safely evacuated to the rear. The communique mentioned that the Iranian enemy shelled the Mandali suburbs with long-range artillery. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,951 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In order to further enhance Iraq's prestige and standing, our victorious Armed Forces continue their courageous activities in the operations sectors against the forces of the evil clique ruling Iran.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. The courageous helicopter gunship knights carried out combat sorties over enemy units opposite our forces' positions in the V Army Corps northern sector. Dealing effective blows, they destroyed several enemy troop concentrations and positions. The helicopter gunship knights returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. One of our brave patrols clashed with an enemy group in the II Army Corps central sector. With courage and capability, our patrol killed 16 and captured 3 rifles. Elsewhere in the same

sector, a force from our units carried out a daring raid on enemy positions, killing 11 enemy soldiers and destroying 4 infantry positions, 3 ammunition dumps, and 1 doshka machinegun. The force returned safely to its positions.

3. A force of our forward units in the East Tigris VI Army corps sector raided enemy positions, killing or wounding many enemy troops, setting three rafts on fire, and destroying one enemy observation post. Elsewhere in the same sector, other units destroyed one enemy boat, one raft, and two infantry positions.

4. Two enemy troops were killed and three weapons emplacements and one observation post were destroyed in the East Basra III Army Corps sector and in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector.

5. One tubular launcher and four infantry positions were destroyed in the V Army Corps northern sector.

6. The criminal enemy shelled the Mandali suburbs with long-range artillery.

7. Escaping the clique of charlatanism ruling Iran, new groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefronts and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 September 1985

Communique on 6-7 Sep Khark Raids, Point 2030

JN071731 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Communique No 1,950 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 September 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brave Iraqis, who are the makers of history, builders of civilization, and leader Saddam Husayn's sharp sword against the enemies, greedy, and anti-Arab elements [shu'ubiyin], will continue to set the example of defending sovereignty, protecting homelands, and safeguarding peoples' options and freedoms.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. At a time when our powerful ground forces are scoring the most splendid successes in the various operational sectors, our valiant Air Force continues to pound Khark Island, the source of aggression. Iraq's courageous hawks carried out a new fierce and destructive blow at 2100 [1700 GMT] yesterday by pouring 4 tons of incendiary bombs on the island to hamper salvage operations and prevent the extinguishing of fires in the oil installations. With their destructive bombs, the valiant hawks of the air have once again destroyed the hopes of the Iranian rulers, adding new flames and columns of smoke that billow from selected targets hit on the island. After completing their duty, they safely and triumphantly returned with their planes protected by God. Blessed be the man's hands. Let us proceed to fresh victories to entrench right and virtue and uphold man's dignity. We thank God, the supporter of the faithful.

2. After pounding Khark Island with the strong Iraqi arm yesterday evening, the valiant Iraqi hawks of the air returned to the island and dropped another 4 tons of their destructive bombs at 1130 [0730 GMT] today, thus dispelling the Iranian rulers' hope of repairing the damage sustained by the island and extinguishing its fires. They returned with their planes safely to their bases. Praise be to God. Long live the leader. Blessed be your hands, O valiant hawks of the air.

3. Victory shall be for the Iraqis alone. The enemies will only reap successive defeats and pursue the course of final and complete collapse, God willing. The V Army Corps forces in the northern operational sector commanded by Staff Major General Dia' al-Din Jamal, under the supervision of the headquarters of the heroic 33d Division commanded by Staff Major General Rashshash Shadi al-Imarah, with the participation of the 66th Shock Troops Brigade, Special Forces, commanded by Staff Colonel Mubarak 'Abdallah al-Haj Hintab, the 1st Regiment commanded by Staff Major Muhammad 'Abdallah 'Ali, and the 3d Regiment commanded by Major 'Imad Mahmud Salih carried out an all-out, determined attack against the very important and vital vantage point 2030 on our northeastern border at 0130 [2130 GMT] on the night of 6-7 September 1985. Through daring feats and with unique courage, the heroes of the force occupied the vantage point and expelled the enemy from it, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment and capturing weapons and military equipment. The situation was settled in favor of our forces in their new liberated positions. May God bless the men of the V Army Corps — commanders, officers, and men. We thank God for this victory. Our victories will continue with enlightened minds and strong arms, God willing and with his assistance. God is the best supporter.

4. It is another day in which the zealous sons of Saddam's glorious Al-Qadisiyah reaffirmed that they are men on the ground, at sea, and in the air. After pounding Khark Island for the second time since yesterday evening, the valiant hawks of the air dealt blows that did not miss a large maritime target hear the Iranian coast at 1130 [0730 GMT] today. After fulfilling their duty, they returned safely and triumphantly with their planes. Let the evil tongues of the Iranian rulers be silenced. This is the just reward for those who have proceeded on the wrong course. If they do not desist, we have more in store for them. We seek support and assistance from God.

5. Our heroic artillery men directed their fire on enemy positions and gun emplacements in the 1st Army Corps northern sector, inflicting losses in personnel and equipment. Confirmed losses are more than 25 dead and several wounded, the destruction of two 105-mm guns, five vehicles, three antiaircraft guns, for heavy and medium machineguns, and the blowing up of an ammunition dump.

6. Using artillery and various other weapons, our forward units directed effective strikes at enemy targets in the II Army Corps central sector. They succeeded in destroying one infantry position and a 120-mm mortar, burning a vehicle, and destroying four ammunition dumps.

7. Our forward units opened artillery fire on enemy targets and engineering works in front of their positions in the East Basra III Army Corps sector. They scored effective hits. Columns of smoke were seen billowing from the hit targets. They also destroyed several ammunitions dumps, silenced enemy guns, and inflicted losses on the enemy.

8. An enemy observation post was destroyed and two of the enemy were killed in the VII Army Corps sector.

9. More Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units in the battlefronts. They were safely removed to the rear lines.

10. The forces of evil and aggression opened long-range artillery fire on the outskirts of Mandali.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 September 1985.

Army Commanders on Khark, Vantage Point 2030

JN080741 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0630 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Sep (INA) — The Iraqi Air Force commander has said that Iraq will deal more violent blows to Iran's Khark Island. In a statement to *AL-THAWRAH* today, Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban explained that the results of the new strikes will have a significant impact on the Iranian aggression. He affirmed that Iraq will continue to attack Khark until all of its vital installations are completely and comprehensively destroyed.

Commander of the V Army Corps sector Major General Diya' al-Din Jamal said that the occupation of vantage point 2030 in the northern sector of operations was aimed at strangulating the Iranian forces in that area. In a press statement today, he explained that the Iraqi units began their attacks against the Iranian positions in that vantage point from several directions at dawn yesterday. This enabled the Iraqi units to overrun these positions. He indicated that the corpses of the Iranian soldiers were scattered on the slopes of this vantage point.

Iraq had earlier announced that it occupied this vantage point near the northeastern borders with Iran and described this vantage point as vital and important.

Communique on 5 Sep Khark Raid, Iranian Attack

JN061652 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Communique No 1,949 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 September 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The faithful sons of Iraq, who believe in their sacred cause and who defend their chaste soil, will remain the pious ones who defend right, honor, and justice. Our brave Armed Forces will continue to record epics of heroism and will remain ever more powerful and resolute to crush the enemies and the greedy ones.

The following is a roundup of operations for yesterday evening and today:

1. While the land forces were recording their glorious victories over the frustrated enemy remnants, our Air Force was recording a new, splendid victory to be added to its series of victories over the enemy. At 1110 [0710 GMT] yesterday, our heroes launched their fifth daring, destructive attack on Khark Island, pouring over its burning installations 4,000 kg of explosives in order to increase the flames and prevent the Iranian regime from extinguishing the previous flames or repairing oil facilities. Having carried out their duties, they were intercepted by a hostile F-14 plane. Our eagles directed a devastating blow at it. It was seen falling in flames. All our planes returned safely to base, praise be to God. Blessed are the Iraqi eagles. Thank God for his support.

2. For the second consequtive day, the Air Force eagles are continuing to drop their fire on the collapsing Khomeyniite remnants in the V Army Corps northern sector, inflicting the gravest losses in men and equipment. Today's combat missions totaled 75, after which our brave eagles returned to base, safe and triumphant, God be praised.

3. An enemy force estimated to be an infantry platoon attempted to advance toward our forward positions in the V Army Corps northern sector. Our heroes directed their fire at the enemy force, killing 8 and wounding 10. The remaining few fled, pursued by our fire.

4. Our forward units pounded enemy positions and engineering vehicles opposite our units in the East Basra III Army Corps sector, using artillery and mortars. The enemy suffered four killed, others wounded, and the destruction of one excavator and two infantry positions.

5. One enemy vehicle carrying enemy personnel was destroyed, another damaged, and an emplacement for a machinegun was blown up in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector.

6. One enemy soldier was killed and one infantry position was destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

7. The criminal enemy forces shelled Mandali suburb and (Biyarah) with long-range artillery.

8. New groups of Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forward units and were safely evacuated to the rear.

9. Two enemy planes this morning attempted to penetrate our international border in the I Army Corps northern sector. Our ground resistance men confronted them and forced them to flee. They were forced to drop their loads in one of the valleys a short distance from the borders. They were not able even to approach their targets.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 September 1985

Source Denies Iranian Attack on Installations

JN061611 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1556 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Sep (INA) — An authorized military source has challenged the Iranian rulers to present even a single piece of evidence to prove that they have inflicted any damage to Iraqi installations. The source told INA that the two planes that tried to penetrate Iraq's international borders dropped their bombs a short distance away from the border and in one of the valleys there, contrary to what Khamene'i said. The source emphasized that Khamene'i's claims were false and said: We dare this fool to send anyone he chooses to see any damage from the raid.

Concluding his statement, the source said: Khamene'i should have respected his utterances as a head of state, but it seems that the Iranian rulers do not even respect themselves.

Spokesman Assails Khamene'i's Statement

JN081023 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0858 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Commenting on Khamene'i's statement that their Air Force will deal blows that are no less effective than Iraq's blows at Khark Island, an authorized spokesman of the Armed Forces General Command has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The decision to destroy Khark Island is a political one. It was made by the political leadership, represented by the commander in chief of the Armed Forces and president of the republic. This decision was prompted by our desire for peace and not merely to harm the artery of the enemy's economy. We will continue to direct blows at Khark Island with strength and determination until its vital installations are destroyed, be they oil installations, petrochemical plants, or others.

Khamene'i, as well as the Iranian Army and people, are aware that we did not resort to bombing Iran's Khark Island only from high altitudes. Before employing high altitude bombing, the primary destructive blow was dealt to the island's vital installations using low altitude bombing. Khamene'i and others are aware that we are able to reach our targets through both high altitude and low altitude bombing and to reach the furthest point inside Iran. We have actually done so. Do you not consider this to be military adroitness, Mr Khamene'i?

What can save what remains in Khark Island and other places is not empty talk, gimmicks, or reliance on the promises of the so-called Arabs, but peace and the renunciation of the concept of expanding at the expense of others. The doors of peace, through which Khamene'i can preserve his sovereignty over land and waters and in the air, open before him. The Iraqis have no alternative but to violently hammer the empty heads of their enemies so as to preserve their sovereignty over their land and waters and in their airspace. The Iraqis will continue to do so until their enemies heed peace and humbly submit to peace, which preserves the rights and interests of the Iraqi people and which does not contradict the rights and interests of the Iranian people, who are afflicted with Khomeyni and his henchmen and with Khamene'i and his underlings.

Khamene'i and the others know that fighting on land, at sea, and in the air is developing in our interests as days go by; that the day is approaching when the noose will be tightened around their necks unless they save themselves by resorting to whatever wisdom is left in certain brains. This development, whose serious beginning we are witnessing on land, at sea, and in the air, is mainly due to the fact that the Iranian Army and people have discovered the Iranian rulers' war game; that the great Iraqi people have realized with their own eyes that the way to preserve their security, rights, and dignity is to effectively defend themselves and strongly hammer your empty heads, Mr Khamene'i; and that there is no other course for the Iraqis to pursue.

Despite the fact that victory was decided in our favor a long time ago when you failed to realize your aggressive, expansionist aims, final victory and peace will be realized, God willing and with the determination of the zealous sons of great Iraq. Your fate will be humiliation and ignominy. You will find your abode in hell; what an evil place to end up in.

[Dated] 8 September 1985

Monte Carlo Reports on Tariq 'Aziz Press Statement

JN090634 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2030 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Hasan al-Kashif dispatch from Baghdad carried in "Panorama" program]

[Text] We will continue to shell Khark Island as long as Iran insists on war. Iranian threats to the Gulf states and Iraq are not new; however, Iranian rulers are in no position to carry out such threats. This was announced by Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz at the press conference he held tonight. 'Aziz said that Iraq's position on Iranian threats to Kuwait stems from Baghdad's commitment to the Collective Arab Defense Pact. 'Aziz added: Baghdad does not differentiate between Iran's threats and aggression against the Gulf states and its threats and aggression against Iraq. Baghdad feels satisfied, because all the Arab Gulf states are aware of this.

Regarding Iran's threats to shipping in the Gulf, the Iraqi minister disclosed that Iraq is closely following these threats and their targets. He said: It it is proven that Iranian threats are carried out in the Arab Gulf states' territorial waters, then this will require action to provent these threats and aggression.

Asked about the fate of the French Super Etendard planes, the Iraqi minister said that those planes were on lease to Iraq and that the lease has expired. Therefore, he said, the planes have either been returned or are due to be returned. The officer in charge of Iraqi diplomacy added: Most likely, the planes have already been returned, since they are no longer needed. The F-1 Mirage planes we have are doing the same job. They are capable of using the Exocet missiles and are superior to the Super Etendard in many ways.

'Aziz also said that Iran will not close the Strait of Hormuz, because it does not have the capability to carry out such an action. Iranian statements about closing the strait are sheer propaganda, he added. Regarding Iran's threats to strike at Iraqi oil installations, 'Aziz denied Tehran's claim about shelling the 'Aynb Zalah oilfield. He said that the cargo of the two Iranian planes fell in the valleys. He said: Had Iran been in a position to strike at Iraqi oil installations, it would have done so. However, we expect Iran to resort to terrorism, because it is the weapon of the weak. Therefore we advise the Gulf states to take precautions and our resources are at their disposal.

Regarding Arab relations with Egypt and Arab solidarity, 'Aziz expressed his satisfaction with Iraq's Arab relations which, he said, are good with everyone except Syria and Libya. He called on the Arabs to abide by the Arab League Charter and the Collective Arab Defense Pact since they are the basis of Arab relations. Deviation from the charter and the pact must be faced with firmness, alertness, and noncompiacency, he said. 'Aziz said: Striking at the Palestinians in Lebanon is a great offense and a dirty crime that directly serves Israel's plan to liquidate the Palestine question.

Regarding Egypt, the Iraqi minister said: Egypt has a major role in restoring Arab solidarity. The way to reactivate this role is to improve Arab relations with Egypt. There must be no obstacles in the way of developing economic and cultural relations and exchanging viewpoints with Egypt. This is because continued isolation of Egypt has seriously upset the balance in the region to Israel's benefit. There must be earnest Egyptian and Arab efforts to rectify the situation.

Asked about the Arab reconciliation committees, 'Aziz said: We welcomed the formation of the reconciliation committees at the Casablanca summit, and are ready to cooperate with them.

'Aziz said that Baghdad's relations with France and Moscow are good in all fields. He also expressed his satisfaction with the official U.S. stand. 'Aziz also expressed his support for Zimbabwe's hosting of the coming nonaligned summit.

Finally, I asked him why international efforts to end the Gulf war do not match international support for Iraq's peaceful stands, 'Aziz replied: All efforts have clashed with Iranian intransigence and insistence on continuing the war. Our stand is respected and appreciated by the majority of the world nations, because it stems from international legality and acceptance of international law's supremacy over the dispute. This is in harmony with the modern spirit.

INA Report

JN081834 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1810 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Sep (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, held a press conference here this evening which was attended by local, Arab, and foreign press and news agency correspondents. Tariq 'Aziz spoke about Iraq's capabilities, which have been continuously growing in the military, economic, and political fields even after 5 years of war with Iran.

The foreign minister reiterated Iraq's support for the Arab Gulf countries against the Iranian threats and blackmail attempt. He described these threats as the expression of the Iranian regime's impotence in confronting the Iraqi blows which are intensifying on the ground, at sea, and in the air. He explained that the Zionist enemy and the Al-Qadhdhafi regime are providing Iran with military and material assistance, stressing that this will not affect the victory Iraq will score in this war.

Envoy Kittani Sends Memo to UN on Iranian POW's

JN061919 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] United Nations, 6 Sep (INA) — Dr 'Ismat Kittani, Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations, has said that there are no secret camps for Iranian POW's in Iraq and that all camps in Iraq are open to the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC]. He added that the ICRC also could not trace the 20,000 Iranians claimed to be missing by the Iranian regime. This came in a memo which was submitted to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and distributed to the Security Council member-states yesterday at the secretary general's request.

Dr Kittani said in his memo that it seems the Iranian regime has lost count of the vast numbers of men it is sending to the battlefields, where modern weapons are used and where they are facing certain death. He explained that many Iranian dead have been left behind in the no-man's-lands for long periods, thus making it impossible to identify them. He said that Iraq has requested a cease-fire to enable the ICRC to remove the dead but that Iran has turned down this request.

Replying to an Iranian official's claim that Iraq does not hand over the wounded who are removed to the rear lines, Dr Kittani said that this Iranian claim is absolutely baseless and that Iraqi medical authorities provide medical services and treatment to Iranian wounded in various hospitals and that the Red Cross is welcome to visit the wounded.

Regarding Iranian claims that there are a number of Iranian civilians in Iraq, Dr Kittani said: All those in the prisoner camps carried arms on the front and were therefore classified as POW's.

Dr Kittani, who was president of the UN General Assembly in 1980, said: If Iraq feels the need to detain civilians among POW's, why then has it borne the cost of building residences for thousands of Iranian refugees who were forced by the Iranian authorities to leave their homes and seek refuge in Iraq?

Dr Kittani denied Iranian claims about the existence of female Iranian prisoners in Iraq, saying these claims are false because there is not a single Iranian female prisoner in Iraq.

Dr Kittani explained that since the beginning of the war Iraq has made every effort to abide by the 1949 Geneva conventions on the protection of war victims. He said that Iraq has done so not just out of legal considerations and as a duty under these conventions, but also out of religious and moral considerations and as a matter of principle.

Dr Kittani said that Iraq went beyond that in its humanitarian approach by establishing a special school for junior Iranian POW's at Al-Ramadi Camp. The Geneva conventions do not make such a provision, he added.

Dr Kittani pointed out that Iraq has made repeated offers for a comprehensive exchange of POW's. However, the Iranian regime did not show any special concern for its prisoners. He said that the Iraqi offers concerning a phased exchange of POW's could have ensured a comprehensive, final solution to this humanitarian problem and saved tens of thousands of POW's from indefinite detention in military camps.

Trade Minister Returns From ROK Visit 7 Sep

JN071137 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1055 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 7 Sep (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and minister of trade, returned to Baghdad today at the end of an official visit to the ROK, during which he chaired the Iraqi delegation at meetings of the second session of the joint Iraqi-Korean committee for economic, technical, and scientific cooperation which ended in Seoul last Friday.

Minister Cited on Arab Economic Council Meeting

JN080904 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0722 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Sep (INA) — Iraqi Finance Minister Hisham Hasan Tawfiq returned to Baghdad today after attending the 39th session of the Arab Economic and Social Council in Tunis. The minister told INA that the council issued a number of resolutions and recommendations calling for exploiting the economic relations between the Arab countries and the countries of the world to serve pan-Arab interests and causes. The council also discussed the effects of the EEC's expansion on Arab economy, he added.

The minister also said that the council stressed the need for continuing the work of the tripartite committee entrusted with studying the Syrian regime's stand on closing its borders with Iraq. He noted that the council considered the possibility of expanding trade among the Arab states.

RCC Vice Chairman Leaves for Saudi Arabia

JN080746 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0728 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Sep (INA) — RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim left Baghdad for Saudi Arabia today on an official visit. He will hold talks with Saudi officials on bilateral relations and ways to bolster them, as well as the current Arab situation.

King Husayn To Visit Washington 24 September

GF071936 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 6 Sep 85 p 8

[Dispatch from Amman]

[Text] The *AL-ITTIHAD* correspondent in Amman has learned that King Husayn of Jordan will make an official visit to Washington on 24 September. The Jordanian-Palestinian joint initiative and Washington's stance toward it will lead the agenda of the Jordanian king's visit.

'Arafat Arrives in Amman, Makes Statement

JN071242 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who arrived in Amman today, commented on the renewed hostilities between the Amal Movement and the Palestinians in West Beirut by saying: Today is the 5th consecutive day in which Amal gangs have attacked our camps in Lebanon, using tanks recently received from the Syrian regime, including Syrian crews from the Syrian Army.

Asked about his recent visit to Cairo, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] said: It was a good opportunity. Talks with Egyptian officials covered various issues concerning the Arab nation, Arab solidarity, the purification of the Arab atmosphere, and certain Palestinian-Egyptian matters.

'Arafat affirmed that Egyptian officials were responsive both in regard to political issues he raised and matters dealing with Palestinians living in Egypt.

'Arafat is expected to meet with King Husayn in order to evaluate current Jordanian-Palestinian action and the possibilities of dialogue with the United States.

Abu 'Ammar recently accused the United States of going back on pledges it made to Jordan concerning dialogue with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Meets With Husayn, Others

JN071320 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, at Al-Nadwah Palace today. The meeting, which was interrupted by a working luncheon, was attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah; 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, deputy prime minister and minister of education; Dr Hazim Nusaybah, minister of state for the prime minister's office affairs; Tariq 'Ali al-Din, director of general intelligence; and Raja'i al-Dajani, director general of the Royal Hashemite Court. It was attended on the Palestinian side by His Eminence Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, PNC speaker; Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces; and Brigadier General 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya and Muhammad Milhim, members of the PLO Executive Committee.

'Arafat arrived in Amman today on a visit to Jordan that will last several days. He was received at the airport by Hazim Nusaybah, minister of state for the prime minister's office affairs; Brigadier General 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, member of the PLO Executive Committee and director of the PLO office in Amman; and the commander of the Palestinian Liberation Army in Jordan.

More on Meeting, Statement

JN071609 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Amman —His Majesty King Husayn received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, at al-Nadwah Palace today when a general review was made of the current Arab situation, the developments in the Palestinian arena, and the coordination steps for the coming phase of joint Jordanian- Palestinian action within the framework of the 11 February agreement between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the PLO.

'Arafat arrived in Amman today. In a press statement upon his arrival, he said the Amal movement and the Lebanese Army's 6th brigade have attacked the camps in Lebanon, especially Burj al-Barajinah camp, for the fifth consecutive day, using all types of weapons, including the tanks which Amal recently received from the Syrian Army manned by Syrian crews.

'Arafat said that the Amal Movement committed three crimes yesterday against certain civilians outside the camps. Amal gunmen entered the villages of Al-Surrah and Al-Rawwas, where they attacked Palestinian families, killed a number of children, women, and men, and burned their homes. They also liquidated 19 Palestinian youths who had sought refuge in the offices of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party. 'Arafat said that the camps continue to be shelled and that all efforts to reach a cease-fire have failed.

'Arafat said: We sent an urgent memo to the secretary general of the United Nations and also to the Arab League. The memo is now on the agenda of the Arab League Council for discussion in the next few days.

Al-Fayiz Addresses IPU Conference in Ottawa

JN071629 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Ottawa, 7 Sep (PETRA) — House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz called on world parliamentarians, as representatives of their peoples' conscience, to tackle the issues of concern to the world peoples, the gravest of which are the Middle East crisis and the Palestine question, through a spirit of justice that results in peace, security, and safety for human beings everywhere.

Addressing the 74th IPU conference currently being held in Ottawa, al-Fayiz said: The Middle East region is witnessing an unprecedented tension which constitutes a threat to world peace and security in view of the failure to achieve a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian people's tragedy.

The House of Representatives speaker reviewed Israel's practices in the occupied territories, its aggressive expansionist policy, and the massacres it perpetrated against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples as shown by its invasion and occupation of the Lebanese territories. He said that Israel practiced and is still practicing its aggressive policy by relying on its military superiority and the unlimited support of the United States.

Al-Fayiz emphasized that the spirit of justice requires respect for international legitimacy and the UN resolutions by compelling Israel to comply with the principle of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region, forcing it to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and guaranteeing the Palestinian people's rights on their land.

Al-Fayiz said that Jordan believes that a peaceful solution can be achieved through two basic principles: first, land in exchange for peace and, second, by convening an international conference for peace under UN auspices with the participation of all permanent members of the Security Council as well as all the parties to the conflict, including the PLO.

Al-Fayiz pointed out that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement provides the last chance for a peaceful solution to the Middle East conflict.

He stressed the need for the international community's strong and effective move to halt the Iraq-Iran war and provide the means to tackle it in accordance with international law and principles of right and justice.

Al-Majali Returns From Pakistan Conference

JN071352 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] 'Abd al-Wahab al-Majali, deputy prime minister and education minister, returned to Amman from Pakistan today after leading the Jordanian delegation to the second general conference of the Islamic organization for education, culture, and sciences held there recently.

Al-Majali told the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY correspondent that the conference, which was attended by more than 40 countries and organizations, determined its programs and plans for the next 3 years aimed at bolstering educational and cultural relations in the service of the Islamic countries. The conference also worked out the organization's general budget.

Al-Majali said that during his visit he met with His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and handed him a message from His Highness Crown Prince Hasan. He also reviewed with him relations between the two fraternal countries, the situation in the region, as well as topics on the agenda of the second conference of the Islamic organization for education, culture, and sciences. Al-Majali said that His Excellency President Ziaul Haq asked him to convey his greetings and high opinion of His Majesty King Husayn and his highness the crown prince.

The minister was received at the airport by the Education Ministry secretary general and senior ministry officials.

Qatari Labor Minister Arrives, Makes Statement

JN081616 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Amman — 'Ali al-Ansari, minister of labor and social affairs in fraternal Qatar, arrived in Amman this afternoon on a 2-day visit to Jordan. He will meet with a number of Jordanian officials. In a statement to PETRA-JNA and QNA, he stressed that Jordanian-Qatari relations are close, strong, and old, explaining that this visit is aimed at renewing ties of brotherhood and love between the two fraternal countries. He also wished Jordan further progress and prosperity under His Majesty King Husayn's wise leadership.

Al-Ansari also talked about the importance of joint Arab coordination, especially with regard to international conferences, in order to serve Arab causes and interests. He was received by Khalid al-Haj Hasan, minister of labor and social development; Dr Salih al-Khasawinah, Ministry of Labor and Social Development under secretary; and the Qatari ambassador in Amman.

Al-Jumayyil To Visit Saudi Arabia 9 Sep

NC081921 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] The Directorate General of the Presidential Office this evening issued the following statement:

His Excellency President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil will pay a visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia tomorrow, Monday. During this visit he will meet with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

President al-Jumayyil is now in Munich, from where he will leave tomorrow for Saudi Arabia.

President al-Jumayyil this evening telephoned Prime Minister Rashid Karami and briefed him on his visit to the FRG and on the subjects he discussed with senior German officials. He also talked with Prime Minister Karami about the subjects he will discuss with King Fahd tomorrow.

Karami Discusses Security, Syrian Role

NC071551 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1125 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Press Conference held by Prime Minister Rashid Karami with unidentified correspondents following a meeting held at Speaker Husayn al-Husayni's residence, and attended by Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran and Education Minister Dr Salim al-Huss on 7 September — recorded]

[Text] We met today at the residence of his excellency, Speaker Husayn al-Husayni, to discuss existing conditions, particularly in West Beirut, which have been suffering from the effects of anarchy in the security situation and periodic confilicts among people on the same side. We are all pained by what is happening, because it harms the interests of everyone. This is particularly true at this stage in which serious discussion is taking place with a view to undertaking a comprehensive dialogue and ending this ordeal and crisis. Contacts have been taking place at every level, particularly with the auspices of fraternal Syria so that we may begin working on political solutions.

We know very well that any political solution that does not go hand in hand with a security solution cannot achieve the desired salvation. Hence, our meeting today focused on the desired solutions to save West Beirut and, subsequently, all of Lebanon. We discussed the need to abide by the Damascus agreement which emerged from the Islamic conference. Under this agreement, a security coordination committee was established for West Beirut. The agreement contained clear and specific provisions to which all the conferees committed themselves. Regrettably, however, the basic provisions of this agreement which called for withdrawing gunmen, closing party military offices, returning these offices to their owners, and depriving any violator or criminal of political support, have not been implemented.

We thus affirmed the need to concentrate on implementing all the provisions of the agreement. We decided to ask brothers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt immediately to undertake implementing these provisions and withdrawing their gunmen from Beirut's streets and suburbs. I will invite the Coordination Committee to meet on Monday at the highest level of representation to resume its work and to concentrate on the task it has been asked to fulfill.

We also decided that former prime minister Dr Salim al-Huss will go to Damascus on our behalf and meet with his excellency, Brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the Syrian vice president. They will discuss what is happening here and coordinate actions to implement our views.

We believe that nothing can achieve comprehensive salvation except comprehensive solutions. We anticipate an agreement soon on a forum for national dialogue to find political and security solutions through the plans being submitted here and there. Therefore, it is necessary — and I say this frankly — to have an effective force that can ensure and guarantee that what is agreed upon can be implemented. I think that only the Syrian forces can perform this role. I say this honestly and sincerely. I hope that this matter will be the subject of serious consideration so we may agree on its terms and facilitate the work necessary to achieve Lebanon's salvation.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister [words indistinct] the call for reconsideration of the Syrian forces' deployment in Lebanon, including their return to Beirut?

[Karami] I do not want to go into the details of what I have said, but my frank opinion is that it is necessary to have an effective force that can ensure the implementation of the political and security solutions that will be agreed upon.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, some people think that the withdrawal of gunmen from West Beirut requires the (?elimination) of the contact lines, because the existence of the contact lines dictates the presence of gunmen.

[Karami] I do not think that the presence of gunmen in Ra's Bayrut, 'A'ishah Bakkar, or Al-Hamra' has anything to do with the contact lines. When we talk about comprehensive political and security solutions, the intention is to reach agreement, through dialogue, on what is required to ensure the achievement of the desired reforms. Without such reforms, the contact lines cannot disappear. Contacts are underway and we have information that agreement is possible on future meetings at which we can formulate a comprehensive plan acceptable to everyone. This gives us reason to hope that salvation is imminent. But until this is achieved, we are unwilling to let conditions continue in our areas as they are now.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister [words indistinct] was the subject discussed with you yesterday?

[Karami] No one has contacted us regarding this matter. I would like to take the opportunity afforded by your question to talk with complete frankness. Had the end of our ordeal been dependent on the resignation of the government, I would not have hesitated a moment in submitting it to these people, to whom we are responsible and whose trust we protect. I want to be even more frank. I suspect that there are other intentions behind this matter which are far removed from the interests of our nationalist areas. This is because what is being spread around about a resignation by certain circles shows that it could be a stratagem to escape impending decisions of much import. I am not accustomed to being a tool for others to achieve objectives far removed form our own, particularly at this time. Therefore, we are the ones who will decide on when to resign in the service of what we regard as our interests and not the interests of others.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, are you still optimistic about the future?

[Karami] I feel that we are nearing the end. Therefore, I am still optimistic.

[Question] Which end, Mr Prime Minister?

[Karami] The end of Lebanon's problem, God willing.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, the discussion of solutions [words indistinct]. Will the cabinet, for example [words indistinct] soon?

[Karami] There is no doubt that this matter is put to all the influential leaders in this country, and to the government first of all.

[Question] [Words indistinct] former Prime Minister al-Huss in Damascus?

[Karami] Former Prime Minister al-Huss is well aware of the current conditions in Lebanon and the measures and solutions needed. We have empowered him to convey this view to the Syrian brothers, who know what we know.

[Question] When will the visit take place?

[Karami] Within the next 24 hours, God willing.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, everyone has declared that there can be no security in West Beirut as long as the contact lines exist. What is your opinion?

[Karami] There is no doubt that the contact lines are an important aspect of Lebanon's crisis, which has been going on since 1975. As long as the contact lines continue to exist, the crisis continues. Therefore, efforts are being made to achieve a comprehensive and final solution, God willing. We hope such a solution will not take long to find.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, will you convene a broader and more comprehensive meeting to discuss conditions in Beirut?

[Karami] We are always in touch and hold continuous meetings to bring about an end to this problem.

Al-Huss Returns From Damascus Talks 8 Sep

NC081331 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Minister Dr Salim al-Huss returned to Beirut from Damascus this afternoon after briefing Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam on all aspects of the situation in Lebanon. He especially emphasized the security situation. Al-Huss also discussed with Khaddam the views agreed upon at the quadripartite meeting held in Speaker al-Husayni's residence and attended by Prime Minister Karami, former Prime Minister al-Huss, and former Speaker 'Usayran.

Comments on Talks

NC081643 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Minister Dr Salim al-Huss returned to Beirut from Damascus this afternoon.

In a statement after his return, Dr al-Huss said: I met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. We discussed the security situation in West Beirut, particularly the regrettable incidents that have recently taken place. These incidents only exacerbated the tragedy that citizens in the nationalist areas have been living through and increased their misery. The Syrian leaders showed understanding for what I said and they were extremely indignant about what had happened, since it was a violation and flagrant defiance of the agreement reached at the expanded Islamic conference in Damascus.

Dr al-Huss added: Vice President Khaddam has reaffirmed Syria's adherence to the Damascus agreement and its determination to continue its efforts to enable the security coordination committee to discharge its responsibilities as necessary.

Syria Expresses 'Reservations'

NC090732 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Reports say that during his meeting with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus yesterday, former Prime Minister Salim al-Huss requested Syrian military intervention to curb the breakdown in security in West Beirut. The sources added that Syria expressed several reservations to the request foremost of which was its reluctance to enter an area of quicksand without an official legitimate invitation. Also, any Syrian intervention might be seen as an indication that the Syrians were a party to ongoing events. In addition, there are other regional factors whcih discourage such an intervention.

It seems that Damascus is currently satisfied with the efforts being made by the Coordination Committee, which was created at the recent Islamic meeting in Damascus. Syria had promised to guarantee any decision made by the Coordination Committee.

4

Al-Huss Outlines Political Plan To Solve Crisis

NC071353 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Education and Labor Minister Dr Salim al-Huss held a news conference at 1015 today. Press doyen Muhammad al-Ba'labakki attended. The following are highlights of the political plan that Al-Huss announced.

In the main points of his plan, Al-Huss says that it is necessary to know the roots of the Lebanese crisis. The crisis is the result of internal political divisions which are linked to differences over the system of rule. He says that to emerge from this crisis, its causes must be eliminated both by reaching agreement on reforming the system and on formulating a security plan that will provide for commissioning a single security instrument [al-adat al-amniyah al-wahidah]. We must also do away with factional and sectarian segregation through returning the evacuees to their homes and dealing with the effects of the economic and social crisis.

Therefore, Al-Huss added, it is necessary to both strengthen the military establishment so that the actions of the armed organizations will end and to reunite the country. This, he continued requires rebuilding the Lebanese Army in such a way that it becomes a united security instrument, while taking political equilibrium into consideration. If an agreement is reached on the process of rebuilding the Army, then it will be possible to give the Internal Security Forces a primary role, with the Army's support. If this is achieved, it will definitely lead to consolidating security and stability and to reunifying Lebanon, its soil, its people, and the state. It is no longer right to say that the Army should be strengthened because its strength is now flowing in the veins of the forces and organizations which constitute this Army.

Al-Huss continued: To emerge from the crisis requires the following:

1. To seek the aid of an external force that will enable Lebanon to regain its security and unity. The Syrian Arab option is the only available one in this regard.

2. To agree on a transitional formula that ensures true participation by all the principal communities in ruling the country. This should be achieved through amending the constitution and abolishing the political sectarianism which constitutes the root of the problem in the Lebanese system. It is also necessary to employ democratic means to quickly move the country from a state of armed struggle to a state of political struggle. A new chamber of deputies, which would enjoy the capacity of a constituent body, must also be established. It is further necessary to agree on that body's election law in order to ensure the people's real representation in the dialogue on accord.

Birri Comments on Damascus Agreement, Camp War

NC071808 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri has reaffirmed the Amal Movement's commitment to the Damascus agreement, and has declared that serious efforts must be made to put the agreement's provisions into effect. He said that he conveyed this to the leaders who met at Speaker al-Husayni's residence today.

He accused the many gunmen who are led by the rifle of undermining the nationalist and Islamic front whenever signs of a solution to the Lebanese crisis appear on the horizon. He said that the Lebanese burner was no longer suitable for cooking because there were too many cooks although Lebanon had already clearly stated who it was for and who it was against.

Minister Birri said: We reaffirmed that we had to abide by what was agreed upon at the Islamic conference in Damascus. We said we had to make a serious start to put the agreement's provisions into effect. Though circumstances in the past prevented the continuation of the agreement's implementation, we must not shun our responsibility and retreat now, leaving our nationalist areas to suffer anarchy and decline.

Minister Birri said: We have called for an urgent meeting of the Security Coordination Committee within 24 hours. The Amal Movement leaders in West Beirut have been informed. They have been requested to immediately put an end to any violation, especially since this fighting among allies is meant to provoke sedition. We and our brothers in the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] are aware that this fighting is so designed. In actual fact, this was not a fight between Amal and the PSP. We urge those who have been behind this fighting since 1975 to stop their evil deeds against this country. These people have proven that they can do what others have been unable to do. Therefore, they are capable of managing their own affairs, reconciliation, options, and justice.

Minister Birri added: Let us live in peace in our nationalist areas first and then in Lebanon. Otherwise, the peace of others will not be assured. All problems and fabrications have become known. Everyone without exception is aware of the intent behind these flareups, the sad harvest of which the Lebanese people are regrettably reaping.

Regarding the issue of the camps, Minister Birri said that if fighting in the camps continues, it will only add a losing card on the table of the negotiations that we seek.

He also said that former President Sulayman Franjiyah's plan did not introduce any new elements. Sectarianism has diverted the battle from its course and is the cause of the strife, he said.

Al-Husayni Calls on Syria To 'Reassure' Christians

NC081008 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, has affirmed that Lebanon has entered the stage of reaching a political solution to its 10-year-old crisis. He said: There are some international and regional facts that help to differentiate a solution to the Lebanese crisis from that of the Middle East. Lebanon must benefit from these facts and hasten toward a solution.

In an interview to be published by *AL-LIWA'* tomorrow, Al-Husayni raised his motto "Justice and Moderation" during the current stage. He called upon Syria to double its efforts to reassure the Christians, more than the Muslims. Particularly now that all the Lebanese have become fully convinced of the Syrian role in Lebanon.

Camille Sham'un Prepares Resignation Letter

NC090942 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Regarding the report published today that he had resigned from the Cabinet, former President Camille Sham'un pointed out that the letter of resignation which appeared in today's press has been written but will not be signed until His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil returns and the letter has been submitted to the National Liberal Party Political Council.

Amal-Palestinian Fighting Erupts in Camps

Fighting 'Flares Up' 6 Sep

NC061203 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Fighting flared up on the outskirts of the Burj al-Barajinah camp at 1130 between Amal and Palestinian gunmen. The two groups traded shellfire, causing the closure of the airport road.

The tension soon spread to the Sabra and Shatila camps; T-54 tanks operated by Amal gunmen shelled all of the Palestinian camps. Afterward, Palestinian gunmen moved from their original positions, in an attempt to divert the fighting away from the camps. The clashes are particularly heavy at the Al-'Amiliyah College, where Amal gunmen and 6th brigade troops are using tanks in the Al-Raml al-'Ali area to shell Palestinian concentrations and artillery emplacements in Al-Ghubayri, Harat Hurayk, the combat school, and the camps.

The military command in the Burj al-Barajinah camp has contacted Palestinian posts on the mountain, asking for support following reports that the Amal gunmen and the 6th brigade are trying to advance toward Burj al-Barajinah. The Palestinians are using 60-mm and 82-mm mortars against the Amal and 6th Brigade positions.

Amal Admits Massacre of 17

NC061549 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1515 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] According to the reports we have received, which cite Palestinian sources, the military command of the Burj al-Barajinah camp met at 1400 today. At the end of the meeting, and by a unanimous decision, the command announced its intention to retaliate for the provocations being staged by Amal and the 6th Brigade. The military command holds the Amal Movement responsible for the massacre which claimed the lives of 17 Palestinians on 'Abd al-Nur Street. The command threatened to retaliate for this vile act. It should be noted that Amal has admitted the massacre, but claimed it was the work of an individual.

Palestinian sources have pointed out that the command has asked Palestinians deployed on the mountain to support their people in the camps against the annihilation campaign which has them as its target.

Execution of Killers Demanded

NC061950 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Intermittent fighting continues in and around Beirut's Burj al-Barajinah camp. Groups of Palestinian militiamen tried to advance from Burj al-Barajinah to the Zayn al-Din gas station at approximately 2000. They ran into some Amal gunmen there, and the Palestinians withdrew at around 2100.

The military command of the Burj al-Barajinah camp has demanded that the perpetrators of the Harat Hurayk massacre be publicly executed. In a statement issued today, the command also called on Beirut's Coordination Committee to hold a press conference and accuse the Amal Movement of responsibility for the recent incidents.

Coordination Committee Meets

NC061522 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
to Lebanon 1130 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] The Coordination Committee met at the Carlton Hotel, and all its members were present. The Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah follow-up committees also took part in the session. When it was over, Akram Shuhayyib made the following statement:

The Coordination Committee held a meeting today, which was attended by all our brothers from the Amal Movement and the Palestinian National Salvation Front. With the same spirit that characterized our earlier sessions, that is, one of teamwork and common cause, we managed to deal with the chaos that has dominated the camps and their surrounding areas for some time. Those present agreed to forget the past under these delicate circumstances. Shuhayyib added: Orders have been issued to observe a cease-fire immediately. All the members of the committee visited the areas that have been tense in order to ease the situation, put a stop to any shows of force, and defuse these explosive events. The Amal Movement has arrested the perpetrator of yesterday's crime, and he will be interrogated and tried.

For its part, the Palestinian National Salvation Front has arrested the person who shot at a civilian today. He will also stand trial. Shuhayyib noted: We are hoping for some quick results that will allow us to confront these ongoing plots. It was no coincidence that the Lebanese Army decided to close the crossing points at a time when the situation in West Beirut was about to explode. He added: Everyone should realize that the government's forces throughout the country are still efficient and strong.

In response to a question on the fighting between the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], Shuhayyib declared: It was an isolated incident that began in Al-Mullah. We have remedied, and will continue to remedy the situation on the basis of the fact that we and the movement are one. We hold a common view, and we will restrain, by force if necessary, anyone who tries to sow disagreement between us and our brothers from Amal. From this premise, we are working together to discover the perpetrator of the isolated incident I mentioned. We will also close some of the party militia offices today that have been reopened. Shuhayyub said: We call on our brothers in the movement and in the PSP not to pay attention to rumors, as they sometimes lead to the appearance of gunmen. That, in turn, gives the Deuxieme Bureau and the authorities an excuse to create problems similar to those we saw in Beirut.

Shuhayyib concluded his statement by pointing out: We hope that our joint efforts will put an end to these security violations, which will weaken the nationalist forces' ability to deal with any future plots.

Clashes Resume 7 Sep

NC070556 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Clashes involving the use of artillery and rockets resumed this morning between the Amal Movement and the Palestinians near Burj al-Barajinah camp. T-54 tanks were also used in the fighting.

Both sides exploited the comparative quiet, which lasted for a few hours, to strengthen their military positions. Amal deployed more men and vehicles on the outskirts of the camp, while the Palestinians erected sand barriers and bunkers as a precaution against a possible attack.

Palestinian Artillery Seized

NC070757 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0715 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Clashes involving the use of artillery and rockets between Amal gunmen and Palestinians still continue in and around Burj al-Barajinah camp today.

According to reports available to the Voice of Lebanon, the Al-Sa'iqah forces seized the artillery batteries emplaced in the Bhamdun area so they cannot be used to support the Palestinians defending the camps.

In the past 24 hours, some 22 people have been killed and 44 wounded in fighting near Burj al-Barajinah camp.

Palestinian, Amal Demands

NC071814 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Informed sources have stated that the conditions and counterconditions that have been drawn up by Palestinian and Shi'ite leaders are obstructing contacts. The sources said that the Palestinians are demanding that the tanks surrounding the Burj al-Barajinah camp be withdrawn, that the perpetrators of the Harat Hurayk massacre be handed over to them, and that the fate of over 15 Palestinians who have been kidnapped by the Amal Movement be revealed. The Palestinians, who include some pro-'Arafat leaders, disappeared over 1 month ago.

The same sources disclosed that the Amal Movement has reverted to its original demands propounded during the camps war of last June. It demands the disarming of the Palestinians and the deployment of internal security and 6th Brigade forces inside the camps. The Amal Movement also demands that large-scale [word indistinct] be carried out with a view to removing the Palestinian leaders who caused the June war. It also wants a number of Palestinians accused of fomenting the clashes with the Amal Movement to be handed over.

'Guarded Calm' Around Camp 7 Sep

NC071930 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] There is guarded calm along the contact lines in Ra's al-Nab', Sodeco, Al-Barjawi, and Primo following this afternoon's fighting. Artillery shelling against the areas of Ra's al-Nab' and Al-Bastah killed one person.

There is also guarded calm around the Burj al-Barajinah camp.

The areas of Dahr al-Wahsh, western 'Alayh, and Ra's al-Jabal came under intensive machinegun fire at approximately 2100 today. An artillery shell also fell in western 'Alayh.

PNSF Declares Cease-Fire

NC071953 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] The command of the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] announced in Beirut this evening that out of concern for the relations of struggle between the Lebanese nationalists and Palestinians, and out of its realization of the need to stop the bloodshed in and around the Burj al-Barajinah camp, it has decided the following:

1. The military command of the Palestinian National Salvation Front will directly supervise an immediate, unilateral cease-fire.

2. Military (?disorderly conduct) outside the camps is prohibited in all circumstances.

3. All gunmen will be withdrawn.

4. All elements of tension will be removed.

5. The military command of the Salvation Front will be responsible for the military situation inside the camps and for bringing the situation under full control.

6. A security force will be formed to detain any offender.

In its statement, The Salvation Front calls on the Amal Movement to cooperate for the sake of joint national aims and aspirations.

Fighting Resumes 8 Sep

NC081109 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1058 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] We have just been informed that fighting between Amal and Palestinian gunmen has been raging around the Burj al-Barajinah camp for some time. The Syrian observers are now trying to contain the clashes.

In another development, the Al-Masalih-Qasqas crossing point was closed a short time ago.

All Crossings Closed

NC081325 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Fighting still continues in and around Burj al-Barajinah camp. Rockets and automatic weapons are involved in the clashes. The fighting has been subsiding and then intensifying throughout the day. The number of casualties is as yet unknown.

The combat lines in the area have been quiet, apart from sniper fire, until shortly after midday.

All the crossing points in Beirut are closed. The two crossings that were open were closed this afternoon. These are the Al-Kafa'at-Al-Murayjah and Qasqas-Al-Masalih crossings.

Amal Warned To Leave West Beirut

NC081435 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] In a telephone call to the Voice of Lebanon, a spokesman for the 6 February Movement has said that Shaykh 'Abd al-Hafiz Qasim has given the Amal Movement an ultimatum: It must leave West Beirut within 24 hours or else he will attack its offices and installations.

Calm Restored in Camp 8 Sep

NC081825 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] The efforts exerted by the camps coordination committee have been successful in bringing calm to the Burj al-Barajinah camp lines. Violent clashes took place on these lines this afternoon. The intensity of these clashes eased noticeably this evening. Comprehensive calm now prevails on these lines, interrupted occasionally by bursts of sniper fire.

Fighting Resumes 9 Sep

NC090516 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0415 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Fighting between Amal and Palestinian gunmen erupted around the Burj al-Barajinah camp once again at 0630 today. The clashes were noticeably less intense at 0300. Rockets and machineguns are being used in the fighting.

AP cites a security source as saying that the Amal-Palestinian fighting, which broke out a 6 days ago, has left 42 dead and 183 wounded thus far.

We have learned that a Palestinian strike force will deploy in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah Camps in accordance with an agreement reached among all the Palestinian factions. The members of the 130-man force, who are drawn from every Palestinian group, including Fatah and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, have been given the job of maintaining security in the two camps.

Syrians To Man Posts Around Camp

NC090745 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0700 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] A guarded calm prevails along the combat lines in the capital, the southern suburb, and the mountain area. This is occasionally broken by the sound of gunfire and explosions. Meanwhile, all the crossing points remain closed. Intermittent fighting broke out again this morning in and around the Burj al-Barajinah camp. The clashes were brought to a halt at 2100 yesterday as a result of the intensive efforts made by the camps coordination committee. The committee is currently trying to bring about a cease-fire so that the gunmen may be withdrawn and the wounded removed. The committee will establish five fixed positions around the camp. These will be manned by Syrian observers, who will prevent any renewed fighting.

Junblatt Warns Withdrawal of PSP Forces From Beirut

NC080940 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Minister Walid Junblatt has accused a third party of fabricating reports on fighting between the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and the Amal Movement in Beirut. The goal is to cause estrangement between Junblatt and Minister Nabih Birri. Junblatt told NNA correspondent Munirah Fahd that he will soon announce the withdrawal of his party's military and political personnel from some parts of Beirut. He warned that his forces will be totally withdrawn from Beirut if the current situation continues for another week.

Further on Statement

NC081152 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Minister Junblatt said: The Bayt al-Din festivals are an opportunity to tell the people that activities other than war exist in Lebanon. He asserted that the parades to be staged during the festivities will display the need to establish a just Lebanon. He stated that the battle is a civilized one and is not being conducted by the gun alone.

Referring to Minister Al-Huss' political plan, Minister Junblatt said he will read it but hoped that Al-Huss has not suggested strengthening the Army. Junblatt denied the existence of any differences between him and Minister Nabih Birri. He stated that some clashes, which he described as stupid, have occurred. He added that the Progressive Socialist Party will soon announce the withdrawal of its gunmen from certain parts of Beirut. He said that any person violating this measure will have to account for his action. He affirmed that the party will stop protecting anyone who harms the alliance with Amal.

Minister Junblatt added that a third party, infiltrators, and agents are seeking to cause estrangement between him and Minister Birri. He warned that he will be firm and decisive with the infiltrators if attempts to sow estrangement continue one more week. The justice and tourism minister said that he will totally withdraw the party's military and political personnel from Beirut, and even leave his house in Al-Musaytibah if necessary.

Regarding Minister Birri's proposal on forming a presidential council, Junblatt stated that this is one possibility. It is a good idea, but the ultimate aim is to abolish political sectarianism.

Concerning the recent meetings with Syrian officials, Junblatt said: We go to Damascus very often. If we were to issue a statement each time, there would be no end to them. He denied the existence of any differences between him and the Syrian officials.

Amal, PSP To Suppress Beirut Clashes by Force

NC071005 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] The clashes around Burj al-Barajinah camp have become violent again today. A guarded calm, however, continues on the traditional combat lines. The Al-Kafa'at-Al-Murayjah crossing point is the only open passage between the two parts of Beirut. Traffic is partly normal.

Answering a question, an Amal Movement security source stressed that Amal and the Progressive Socialist Party will use force to prevent anyone from perpetrating incidents and clashes in Beirut. He pointed out that the PSP and Amal will withhold their support for any offender in the event clashes occur, particularly in the Al-Mullah area, and will also use force to suppress any attempts to create an atmosphere of tension in this area.

The source said that a meeting was held between the Amal Movement and the PSP yesterday. The conferees discussed all consequences of the incidents that have taken place as well as ways of dealing with them and preventing their recurrence. It has been agreed to form a military and political committee to purge the ranks of suspects. It has also been agreed to revive a joint operations room and to deploy joint patrols in participation with the other members of the Coordination Committee.

'Conflict' Between Amal, Junblatt Gunmen Continuing

NC071758 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] The conflict between Amal and Junblatt's gunmen in West Beirut is continuing. Gunmen from both sides have appeared in large numbers and have set up roadblocks in some of West Beirut's streets and suburbs. In the Clemenceau area, Junblatt's gunmen destroyed stores and property belonging to supporters of the Amal Movement near the law faculty and in the vicinity of the Bank of Lebanon. This prompted some Shi'ite families in the area to evacuate their homes. Immediately afterward, Amal gunmen surrounded a center belonging to Junblatt's men in Clemenceau.

In another development, gunmen fired an RPG-7 at the socialist center in Al-Musaytibah and followed it up with automatic rifle fire. Junblatt's gunmen are deploying along the coastline from Khaldah to Sidon, while Amal gunmen are taking military measures in the areas of Burj al-Murr, Al-Qantari, and Verdun to confront Junblatt's men.

Phalangists, Security Forces Clash in East Beirut

NC070912 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Heightened tension prevails in the Al-Hazimiyah quarter following clashes that occurred at 1030 this morning between Phalangist forces and Internal Security personnel, who were performing their duty in the area. It has been learned that a Phalangist gunman was killed in the fighting. A short time ago we received a report that the roads leading to the area have been closed.

'Nationalist' Forces Call for West Beirut Strike

NC071658 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Nationalist Beirut forces have issued a statement calling on the Beirut masses to observe a general strike starting tomorrow until all gunmen are withdrawn from West Beirut and the military offices there are closed. The forces called on Prime Minister Karami, Minister al-Huss, and Mufti Khalid to take a firm and serious stand on what is happening to Beirut or else resign.

American University Hospital Doctor 'Disappears'

NC080858 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] A guarded calm prevails along the combat lines in Beirut and on the mountain. Meanwhile, the Lycee Bellot-Al-Murayjah crossing point has been closed.

In another development, Dr As'ad Shahin of the American University Hospital disappeared in West Beirut yesterday. No immediate information is yet available on his fate.

Syrian Detachment Enters Zahlah 7 September

NC071635 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1630 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] A Syrian force consisting of 120 soldiers entered the town of Zahlah at 1700 today. This force is the detachment that has been assigned to the town.

The detachment, which consists of 120 soldiers from the special units and 20 men from the intelligence department, took up position near Al'adliyah and immediately began patrolling Zahlah's main street.

Zahlah-Duhur al-Shuwayr Road Open

NC072045 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, told Zahlah functionaries tonight that the Zahlah-Duhur al-Shuwayr road is now open to everybody and that there will be no militia roadblocks on this road from now on.

Rabbi Kahane Followers Attempt Settlement in South

NC070513 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0300 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] The sons of the Al-'Urqub Organization yesterday issued a statement revealing that 300 Zionists, led by extremist Rabbi Kahane, arrived in the area to build a settlement in the Shib'a farms area of southern Lebanon as a prelude to implementing an annexation and detachment plan. The organization called upon the United Nations and the Arab League to assume their responsibilities regarding these intentions. It requested the inhabitants of Al-'Urqub and Hasbayya to adopt a unified stand on the Israeli plan.

Israeli Positions Attacked in Territories, South

NC080727 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0700 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] The Martyr Muhammad Yazbik Group used 107-mm rockets to attack Mustadirat al-Manarah in occupied Palestine at 0100 today. The position received direct hits. In a similar development the National Resistance Front's Martyr Mahmud Tahir Group used katyushas to attack Tall 'Abbas in the occupied south early today.

Algeria's Messaadia Meets With Leaders

Arrives 7 Sep

JN071542 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1415 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, official in charge of the FLN Central Committee's Permanent Secretariat in Algeria, arrived in Damascus at 1600 today. Receiving him at Damascus airport were Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the Algerian ambassador in Damascus, and the embassy staff.

Meets Al-Asad

JN071713 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1652 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Damascus, 7 Sep (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad received Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, official in charge of the FLN Central Committee's Permanent Secretariat in Algeria, at 1815 today. The meeting was attended by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Algerian Ambassador in Damascus Salih Boujoumaa. Messaadia conveyed to the president a message from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. Talks revolved the situation in the region and issues of mutual concern.

Meets Palestinian Leader

JN081333 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Excerpt] During his stay in Damascus, Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, official in charge of the FLN Central Committee's Permanent Secretariat in Algeria, received Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front [For the Liberation of Palestine] [DFLP]. According to Hawatimah, Algeria's Messaadia has reiterated Algeria's stand on the need to restore PLO unity on the basis of the PNC resolutions in Algiers as well as the need to safeguard the Palestinian presence and protect the camps in Lebanon. Messaadia affirmed Algeria's support for the camps' right to defend themselves against the repeated aggression.

Nayif Hawatimah affirmed that the PLO leadership should cancel the Amman agreement, stop the joint move, and escalate the uprising of our people in the occupied territories in the face of occupation.

Leaves for Aden

JN080936 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0855 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Damascus, 8 Sep (SANA) — Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, official in charge of the FLN Central Committee's Permanent Secretariat in Algeria, left Damascus for Aden at 1000 today following a visit to the country during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and the Algerian and PDRY ambassadors in Damascus.

In a statement to SANA, Messaadia said that his visit to Syria was within the framework of continuous meetings between officials from the two fraternal countries to exchange views on the current situation in the region. He added: The visit was a good opportunity to meet with President Hafiz al-Asad, convey to him a message from President Chadli Bendjedid, and review with him the latest developments in the Arab arena and all issues of mutual interest.

Al-Asad Receives Hizballah Party Delegation

JN081748 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] At 1100 today President Hafiz al-Asad received the delegation of the Hizballah Party leadership in Lebanon comprising Subhi Tufayli, Husayn Musawi, Ibrahim al-Amin, and Husayn al-Khalil. Talks revolved around the situation in Lebanon in general,Israeli practices in southern Lebanon, and Israeli intelligence and Israel's agents in southern Lebanon. The president affirmed Syria's support for the Lebanese national resistance movement against the Israeli enemy and for its struggle to liberate all of southern Lebanon.

Khaddam Receives Lebanon's Al-Huss 8 Sep

JN081557 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Damascus —Vice president 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Dr Salim al-Huss, Lebanese minister of labor and education, this morning. Talks revolved around the Lebanese situation. Dr al-Huss described the situation in Beirut and the results of the meeting between Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni, Prime Minister Rashid Karami, and ministers 'Adil 'Usayran and Salim al-Huss. He also discussed the ongoing contacts to end the current tension in Beirut.

The vice president asserted that Syria stands by any effort aimed at returning the situation in Beirut to normal and at faithfully and completely implementing the Damascus agreement.

Karami Cited on Contacts With Syria

JN071957 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1850 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Beirut, 7 Sep (SANA) — Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami has expressed his sorrow over what has happened and is happening in Beirut and said that these incidents are harming everyone's interest, especially in the present phase when there is serious talk about a dialogue to overcome the crisis.

Speaking after his meeting today with House Speaker Husayn al-Husayni, Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran, and National Education and Labor Minister Salim al-Huss, Karami added that contacts are in progress with the fraternal Syrian side in order to reach political solutions.

Karami added that the discussion at today's meeting centered on the need to abide by the Damascus agreement reached at the end of the Lebanese Islamic meeting, which also produced the security coordination committee for West Beirut.

Karami reiterated that today's meeting asserted the need to implement all the provisions of the Damascus agreement. It is for this reason, he said, that we asked ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junbulatt to immediately abide by the agreement and withdraw armed men from Beirut streets and quarters.

Karami expressed his optimism over the imminent end of the Lebanese crisis and said that comprehensive salvation can only be achieved through comprehensive solutions and that there must be an effective force to guarantee the implementation of what is agreed upon for achieving lebanon's salvation.

Damascus Notes U.S. Report Urging Arms for Jordan

JN061244 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Washington — The U.S. State Department has affirmed that maintaining the strength of the regime of Jordan's King Husayn backs the security of the Zionist entity. The State Department asked the U.S. Congress to approve extending arms to Jordan.

AFP said that William Schneider, U.S. State Department under secretary for security assistance, science, and technology, yesterday submitted a 14-page secret report on the Middle East to Congress affirming that, in view of its strategic location and political moves,Jordan's stability and strength are two important factors in safeguarding U.S. interests in the region and in backing Israel's security.

The report says that the U.S. Government desires to sell arms to Jordan, indicating that if Jordan does not obtain U.S. arms it will resort to other sources for arms. U.S. newspapers pointed out that Jordan intends to buy 700 million dollars worth of U.S. arms, including F-20 and F-16 warplanes and hawk and Stinger surface-to-air missiles.

Moda'i Says U.S. 'Pushing' for Joint Meeting

TA070525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0507 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] The finance minister believes there is a change in the U.S. stand toward the PLO and that the administration is pushing to hold a meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Minister Moda'i made these remarks in a talk with correspondents following his meeting with Secretary of State Shultz. In Moda'i's opinion, the government was not aware of the change in the U.S. position because reports it received stressed that there was a freeze in the negotiating process and that there was no intention to resume negotiations in the near future. The finance minister gained the impression that the United States is trying to persuade King Husayn to declare that Israel has a right to exist, in order to give the political process momentum.

Earlier, Secretary Shultz again promised that the administration would not negotiate with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in which a PLO member was a participant. Talking to correspondents he emphasized that rumors to this effect were an insult to the administration.

Basyuni on 'Secret' Egypt Trip With Peres Message

TA090923 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Muhammad Basyuni, Egypt's charge d'affaires in Israel, left for Cairo last night carrying a message from Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to President Mubarak. Our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar reports that the trip was kept secret and the Jerusaelm Foreign Ministry declines to comment on it. Our correspondent notes that the Egyptian diplomat will apparently already return to Israel today. His trip is related to the efforts to arrange a Peres-Mubarak meeting.

Nepalese UNIFIL Soldier Killed in Clash Near Tyre

TA061913 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] It has been reported from Tyre that a Nepalese UN soldier was killed today in the incident involving the extremist Shi'ite organization Hizballah. The incident occurred as fire was being exchanged at a UNIFIL roadblock near the Shi'ite village of Al-Siddiqin, southeast of Tyre. Four other people were also wounded in the incident.

UNIFIL Protests to IDF on ASL Firing on Patrols

TA080637 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] The UNIFIL Headquarters has said that patrols from the army of southern Lebanon have fired at UN soldiers from Ireland, Holland, and Finland several times over the past few days. The UNIFIL Headquarters has submitted a protest to the IDF liaison officers.

Shamir: Shi'ite Detainees To Be Released 10 Sep

TA090623 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says Israel will release all the Shi'ite detainees remaining in Israel tomorrow, as a gesture toward the Japanese Government. In a news conference in Tokyo he noted that other countries also appealed to Israel on this matter, but Israel is acting at the request of the Japanese foreign affairs minister, Shintaro Abe. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal notes that the reference is to approximately 130 detainees whose release has been mentioned lately.

Beirut Reports Arrival of Syrian Army in Zahlah

TA071810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Beirut has reported that Syrian Army units have entered the Christian town of Zahlah in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' area for the first time in 4 years. The Syrian units include a company from the special squads unit and 20 Syrian intelligence personnel. It has been reported that the Syrian troops have begun patrolling Zahlah and have encircled one of the main buildings in town.

Beirut reporters have said that evidently the Syrians wish to prevent the Muslims from attacking Zahlah and noted that a few days ago a car bomb exploded there with many being hurt.

Prior to the arrival of the Syrian forces in Zahlah, Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami called on the Syrians to station troops in Beirut to put an end to the internecine fighting and the clashes between the various militias.

Increased Terrorist Attacks Expected

TA081250 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1228 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] The commander of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], General Antoine Lahd, has said that as a result of the entry of the Syrian Army into the Zahlah area, increased terrorist attacks on the security strip and the northern Border of Israel can be expected. Talking to our correspondent Hayim Hecht, Lahd said that in his opinion the Syrian Army will not advance its troops any more toward the security zone, because that would necessitate IDF intervention. He believes that the Syrians will activate squads of Palestinian and Shi'ite terrorists who act under their aegis.

Lahd believes that the ASL is capable of dealing with all forms of terrorism which the terrorist squads may adopt.

Goren Interview on Security in Territories

TA061340 Tel Aviv DAVAR (DAVAR HASHAVU'A Supplement) in Hebrew 6 Sep 85 pp 4, 5, 26

[Interview with Shmu'el Goren, the government's coordinator of activities in the territories, by Uri'el Ben-'Ami: "Israel Has No Political Objective in the Territories" — interview conducted "prior to the latest attacks in Hebron and Gaza" — place not stated]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] How would you describe the post of coordinating in the territories?

[Goren] This is a matter of a population numbering 1.3 million people, with the most complicated civilian problems. It is, of course, impossible to isolate normal life from political or security problems. A policy has been set for us on the subject of dealing with the population. I am not speaking about a political objective, something that does not exist, but about dealing with this complicated population on a daily basis.

We want this population to be comfortable with a suitable standard of living, while keeping the peace and maintaining development and cooperation. We assume that most of the population of the territories is opposed to terrorism and we have grounds for this.

An enormous amount of work is required of us. The area is divided by two parallel lines: the security line, which the Army and the various security elements control, and the civilian line, which is in the hands of the Civilian Administration. There are very close channels of coordination between the two. In addition, we have comprehensive legal responsibility for punishment in the field, including the Jewish sector.

Naturally, dealing with the Jewish settlements directly involves people from the government in Israel and dealing with the Arab sector is, for the most part, in the hands of the Civilian Administration, through general staff officers. The general staff officers direct daily life and obtain professional backing for the activities from the government ministries.

We are investing as much effort as possible in maintaining dialogue with all circles of the population. I can say with pleasure that there is not a single element in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza that is now boycotting us. Up to a short time ago there were such elements. Today we have dialogue with all circles of the population. Coordination in the territories, which I head, is in charge of all these campaigns. The Civilian Administration is the only body whose budget has not been cut, this being in order to try to provide the population with the best services. We maintain close ties with international elements that deal with the territories. We encourage them, among other things, to open their hearts and obtain funds which are difficult for the State of Israel to raise. It is our intention to act as the sole channel for these elements. I see it as important for anybody who is interested in contributing to be able to do so, on condition that neither security nor the State of Israel is harmed by so doing.

The coordination of activities in the territories through the Civilian Administration maintains the population's normal life, maintains the political echelon's policy, acts as a channel for coordination with the population on matters of security, and helps the defense minister in anything involving activities in the territories.

[Ben-'Ami] Security elements say there is no guarantee against terrorism. Are they not saying this to provide themselves with a ready-made excuse should terrorist acts occur in the future?

[Goren] We are in the territories by force, not because anybody invited us to be there or because the inhabitants of the territories want us to remain. Neither are we there because anyone outside the area asked us to be there. We are there because we decided we need to be there and rule them, without any nonsense. Most of the Arab population of the territories do not want us to remain there. Some of that population is expressing its dissatisfaction with our presence there by force. I am very happy to say that this is a small section. On the other hand, we decided for ourselves that we would hold the territory in accordance with the law and not commit any actions against the law. I am referring to the laws of the State of Israel, international laws, and the laws of the military government. I do not think anyone can guarantee zero terrorism, just as it is impossible to guarantee that there will be no breakdowns in any large factory. Can anyone in Germany, Italy, Greece, and the United States guarantee zero terrorism under basic conditions that are much better than ours?

Anyone who speaks of a total elimination of terrorism is mistaken and I am putting this mildly. We could implement a series of actions aimed at cutting terrorism to a minimum, but even that is debatable. This terrorism stems, among other things, from a specific political situation. We have a problem with Arab organizations, particularly those fighting against us; with Arab countries that are fighting against us; and with their disputes among themselves. The only thing that unites them is the war against Israel. Therefore it is impossible to speak of a total elimination of terrorism, but only of minimizing, and that is our problem.

[Ben-'Ami] We get the feeling that an almost permanent scenario has been created, one which repeats itself in the territories. An Israeli is murdered in the center of an Arab town, a curfew is imposed, the murderer escapes, and 2 days later the curfew is lifted. Does this scenario indicate the security establishment's helplessness, or is this the terrorism minimum you referred to?

[Goren] There is no one solution to the war against terrorist acts as long as they and we are here together. This fight must be waged with maximum variety of tools. We can prevent a murder in Bet Shemesh or the Gilboa' by notifying the Israeli inhabitants that they are not to wander around those places. I am not saying we should do so. On the contrary, people continue to tour those places. As long as we conduct trade in markets and maintain an Israeli presence, we have to take security precautions in order to prevent actions of that sort. On the Saturday when the murder in Tulkarm occurred, there were 5,000 Jews moving around the streets in two's and three's. They are naturally exposed to acts of this type. We must prevent such acts, to whatever extent possible.

We must also recall that thousands of Jews are wandering around Qalqilyah and Ramallah, most of them making purchases because the prices are cheaper there. They get cars repaired and have their teeth fixed. We would like this activity to continue, because it constitutes a security component. The very fact that there are relations with the population, business is shared, and a massive number of Jews come there, indicates that the Arabs are interested in maintaining this situation. There is a small segment that is interested in torpedoing these relations. It is absolutely clear that both events that occurred that Saturday were aimed at sabotaging all this. I cannot guarantee that such actions can be completely prevented, but they can be cut down.

[Ben-'Ami] What is your attitude toward a general curfew in Arab towns?

[Goren] The curfew and the various types of detentions, including the roadblocks, present a problem for us, and I admit this. Altogether, we are trying to avoid detentions and collective punishments which will cause the public to suffer. This is because we want to preserve the principle that those civilians who do not take part in hostile terrorist activity will not be hurt. On the other hand, when we are faced with such cases, we have no alternative but to use several measures which are operative in purpose. This means that we cannot conduct investigations and carry out searches without effecting changes in the situation. There certainly are cases in which we act against those people who could prevent terrorist acts or, at least, give us information that would help us find the guilty parties. They do not always do this. In most cases, they are afraid to help us, not that they do not want to; they are afraid, and we act against them because, in our opinion, they bear responsibility. I certainly do think that the inhabitants of Janin and Tulkarm bear the responsibility for doing everything possible to prevent such acts, and, at this stage, they are suffering. On the other hand, when we no longer need the operative considerations, we lift the curfew.

[Ben-'Ami] Your comments makes it imperative to ask who is more successful in deterring the Arab inhabitants: the security forces who want to foil acts of terrorism, or hostile elements who warn them against any collaboration?

[Goren] We are stronger. If this were not the case, the number of cases of terrorism would be much greater. The potential of 1.3 million Arabs to stop us living normal lives is very great, but is not being realized. The inhabitants of the territories are given freedom of action in their choice of work and travel abroad, apart from those we consider to be involved in security problems. Civilized countries in the world which do not have terrorism problems pose difficulties to residents who want to go abroad.

I admit that this large population is finding itself caught between these two forces: ours, and that of the hostile elements within it. I understand them, but I do not justify them in their lack of involvement. If the forces were equal, we would be in a very difficult situation.

[Ben-'Ami] Can you tell us of any leads in the investigation into the latest acts of murder in the Arab towns in the territories — acts in which the murderers have not been captured?

[Goren] The investigation is continuing, and extensive efforts are being made to discover the perpetrators. The inhabitants in Tulkarm and Janin have cooperated. That is all I can say.

[Ben-'Ami] It would appear that recently the defense establishment has not been fully coordinating the implementation of the deportations: The commander of the Central Command recommended that Khalil 'Ali Abu Ziyad be expelled; a military appeals committee rejected his recommendation, but in order to avoid a showdown in the High Court of Justice, an agreement was signed with Abu Ziyad allowing him to leave the country and not calling the deed an expulsion. Isn't the defense establishment afraid it will lose some expulsion cases in the High Court of Justice?

[Goren] Those who contend that this is the situation only show that they are not well versed in this establishment's methods of operation and do not appreciate the kind of problems it. What we have here is maximum consideration for the legal system, and I am proud of this.

I am very sorry that some people cannot comprehend the reason for this situation, and consequently fail to realize how strong we are in such cases for operating according to the law even under such conditions. Very often the state brings charges against someone, who ultimately is exonerated. So? Does this indicate weakness or lack of coordination or thought? On the contrary, the moment the committee determined its position, the situation was weighed, certain decisions were made, and we implemented the solution we thought most fitting. The commander of the Central Command could have taken three officers and told them what they should advise him, and then everything would have been very simple. I assure you that technically this is possible.

Incidentally, being part of this establishment makes things rather more difficult for me. It would have been very easy for me to take action in such a case without taking the legal system into account. Yet in spite of all these conditions, we are carefully making sure that the processes go according to the law. We should not be ashamed of this. Quite to the contrary, I think that considering this is a military government, it shows a high moral standard and strength.

[Ben-'Ami] What is your opinion of the agreement reached with Khalil 'Ali Abu Ziyad in lieu of the High Court of Justice's ruling?

[Goren] I do not regard it as a substitute for the Court's ruling. We want these people to live here peacefully. Those who do not face two alternatives: Either they go to jail, or they live outside these areas. In the particular case of terrorist Khalil 'Ali Abu Ziyad, there was fear of legal problems, so we decided that he should remain outside the area for a few years, undertake to leave the cycle of hostile activity, and after 3 years — if he asks — we will let him return to Israel under certain conditions. If he does not fulfill those conditions, he will not return.

[Ben-'Ami] Some people in the Justice Ministry have contended that in that particular case, the defense establishment suffered a defeat.

[Goren] I have not heard any criticism of that kind, although I read about it in the papers. What I do know is that our entire activity is being completely coordinated with all the relevant factors. The entire establishment is behind this business, and I will not argue with something someone said or wrote in a newspaper.

[Ben-'Ami] How do you evaluate the presence of the 600 terrorists who have been released and sent back to their homes in Judaea and Samaria from the point of view of security and morale? Is their presence not conducive to terrorism?

[Goren] The terrorists were released by virtue of an agreement the Government of Israel signed. I would not like to say whether it was good or bad, or whether it could have been averted, or whether we could have done with the release of only 300 terrorists. These things have nothing to do with our discussion. Agreements should be honored, and we have been doing this. We maintain contact with the released terrorists. Any one of them who takes part in hostile activity will be penalized. All of them are subject to careful supervision.

I know of one terrorist who did not honor this commitment: Ziyad Abu 'Ayn, who is currently in jail. He violated the agreement, and we made good on our warning, fair and square. I know of no other such case, but if there is one, we will take the same kind of action as we did against Ziyad Abu 'Ayn.

The released terrorists are very careful, realizing that our eyes are on them. On the other hand, one must admit that in actually residing in the area they are subject to adoration. No doubt in terms of morale they are a negative element, but so far I have not seen it have a direct impact on others. But all this is something we took into account while signing the agreement on their release. I do not know who operated in Tulkarm and Janin, but I do know that none of the released terrorists took part in any of the other cases we have uncovered — and we have cracked a lot.

[Ben-'Ami] How do you assess the impact the PLO commands in Jordan have on terrorism in the territories?

[Goren] The increase in hostile activity is not so much in the number of incidents as in the methods used and the daring. We can state with substantial certainty that Jordanian-PLO accord led to the return of headquarters and commanders to Amman, and provided free access to Amman, Yemen, and North Africa. This creates not only a physical affinity in terms of distance, but also greater accessibility in terms of forming contacts between Jordan and the inhabitants of the territories. Right now, a resident of the territories can currently get up in the morning, go to Amman, and come back the same day. The PLO offices are located in Amman now.

The Jordanians have evinced a reasonable degree of effort in combatting the PLO's attempts to introduce squads via the Jordan River or fire katyushas across it. They have been doing their best to prevent hostile ties between the territories and the PLO offices in Jordan. Most of the hostile activity in the territories has been carried out with makeshift weapons or with weapons that are readily available in the area. All it takes for these actions to increase is to find someone in Jordan to provide the money, instructions, briefings, and have communications systems. Jordan's consent to the PLO to maintain its offices in Amman allows the inhabitants of the territories to develop a network of terrorism here.

[Ben-'Ami] Are we not confusing ourselves with doubletalk? On the one hand, you talked about the impact of PLO terrorism from Jordan, while on the other hand, Palestinian figures from the territories identified with the PLO leave for Jordan officially.

[Goren] I do not think we are confusing ourselves. The Cabinet made its decision, and I would not like to go into the political issue. We permitted Hanna Sanyurah and Fayiz Abu Rahmah to leave for Jordan. They do not take part in hostile activity, and because this is the situation, we let them go. We have no direct or indirect contacts with the PLO. If there are inhabitants of the territories whose links with the PLO "reek" of terrorism, we prevent their departure from the country. There have been such cases.

[Ben-'Ami] What is your opinion of the present-day policy of the inhabitants of the territories, both from the point of commercial life and from the point of view of terrorism from Jordan?

[Goren] The Jordan River bridges are a link with the Arab countries. We are doing our best to strengthen these links, and want to encourage them. We assume a certain security risk, which is why we likewise have a close and most scrupulous security check system at the bridges. I am not sure that there is any other place in the world in which a car's gas tank is transparent, in which there is no upholstery on the seats, or in which every place is accessible. All these measures are intended to preserve security, while at the same time allowing the large portion of the population that wants to live in peace to cross the bridges without any problems.

More than 4,000 visitors enter the country every day, and hundreds of trucks transport merchandise. I wish we could reach a similar situation along the border with Egypt, with which we have peace. There is a certain pressure along the bridges, primarily for security reasons, but we will not compromise our security measures. For a long time there has been no attempt to smuggle arms into Israel through Jordan. I have not heard of means of warfare arriving from Jordan. The weapons we capture in the territories were not smuggled from Jordan. Unfortunately, a large number of them were either stolen or purchased from the IDF. The attempts to introduce arms from Jordan have been foiled by the security forces.

[Ben-'Ami] Can you say anything about the degree of success scored by the security forces in locating and preempting attacks in the territories, as against the number of attacks that were successful?

[Goren] We cannot report all the cases in which planned terrorist attacks were aborted. I can only say that many more attacks have been prevented than perpetrated. Some terrorist rings that have not yet been uncovered are still roaming free in the area, and I hope they will be found, too. But if I compare the number of incidents that were not solved vis-a-vis the number of cases that have been cracked, or the attacks we managed to foil even before they happened — I am not satisfied. As long as there is even one unsolved case, we have reason to be worried. However, all in all, a large number of attacks were sabotaged. This can be judged from the large number of detentions in the territories of people who were trying to organize.

[Ben-'Ami] Do the expulsion orders mark a conceptual change in combatting terrorism?

[Goren] There is no change in concept. Our problem is to find additional methods to fight against terrorism. We refrained from exercising the deportation penalty for a long time. Now all the various components of the security forces agree that it is a good means, and we decided to use it as follows: After receiving the expulsion order, a person may appeal to a consulting military committee, and its recommendation may be appealed prior to submitting an appeal to the High Court of Justice. The committee submits its recommendation to the commander of the Central Command, who has the authority to accept or reject it. Within 48 hours after he makes his decision, the recipients of the expulsion orders may appeal to the High Court of Justice, which is sovereign in deciding their case.

[Ben-'Ami] There has been some talk recently about capital punishment. How do you react to it?

[Goren] First of all, the law allows for executions, and we can demand and implement it. I believe that the fact that we have neither demanded it nor implemented it was right. Capital punishment will not serve our purposes, and may even cause some damage. It might endanger the lives of our soldiers and civilians who will be caught and put to trial before their "courts" which will then execute them. Their regard for human life is different from ours, and such things do not cause them to bat an eyelash. We have already seen that their moral restraints do not work in such cases. They could capture our men in Europe and sentence them to death.

[Ben-'Ami] But they have been doing this even without a "trial."

[Goren] We know of no case in which they tried some and handed down a sentence. It is true that they captured hostages and at least some of them were not hurt. There is also a problem of public opinion, although it is not topmost on my priority list. Since they do not value human life as we do, I believe that if they could point to a case in which we sentenced their people to death, they would make headlines, and would be allowed to carry out "retalitation" — in which case we would play into their hands. Still, I would not give up. I would maintain the status quo and reserve the option should we decide to exercise this method.

[Ben-'Ami] From a strictly security point of view, how do you evaluate our control of the territories?

[Goren] At the moment it would be a mistake of the first order to leave the territories, not only from the security aspect. After nearly 19 years of living under conditions of relatively great freedom for the population, one would have hoped to control the territories with greater ease — as is the case where other military governments are concerned. We control the area with relatively small forces. The inhabitants enjoy freedom of movement, there is an enormous amount of activity by the Jewish settlers, business thrives. The situation is not such in which security requirements preclude carrying on a normal life. I do not think that we are facing a drastic change in the security situation. The precise picture of what is happening in the terrorities is that there is no green line, there are no boundaries between Judaea and Samaria on the one hand and Israel on the other, and there is complete and free mobility.

[Ben-'Ami] You took pride earlier in noting the fact that no element in the territories boycotts the Civilian Administration. Is there really any kind of local leadership in the territories to speak of, and with which it is possible to carry on a dialogue?

[Goren] Your statement is imprecise. Some local leaders have disqualified themselves from serving as leaders. The moment they contend that without the PLO they are not ready to talk to us, they disqualify themselves. There are certainly personalities with whom we maintain a dialogue. Simultaneously, we have been implementing the policy of improving the standard of living — a phrase which I do not hesitate to use. It is very important to maintain a good and positive attitude toward the population. To my delight, there are only a few cases in which a hostile, harsh, or humiliating attitude is demonstrated by the military toward the population, and these cases are handled severely. We want to let the public at large conduct its life peacefully. We encourage economic projects, provided they do not harm the security situation. We have not forsaken the idea of setting up a bank in the territories, although we have no intention of forcing the inhabitants to do that. However, the Jordanians do not agree.

The security risk in establishing a bank in the territories is minimal. The funds the PLO would transfer to such a bank would be no different from the current situation in which it [not further specified] gets support in the territories. I regard economic freedom as another factor contributing to security in the territories. In doing that, we will not only be caring for the Arab population, but first and foremost for ourselves. When the inhabitants of the territories are employed, they do not deal with other matters. One must remember that the territories constitute a market for hundreds of millions of dollars per annum. If, God forbid, hundreds of thousands of employees were to lose their jobs, we would have a security problem because the situation would be conducive for hostile elements to use these people, who would have nothing more to lose. We must prevent this feeling.

Peres Accuses 'Arafat of Increasing Terrorism

TA090609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat said he is willing to exchange peace for land in order to achieve an overall Middle East settlement. 'Arafat was speaking by satellite from Amman to the annual convention of the American-Arab Antidiscrimination Committee in Washington. He said he hopes the U.S. Administration will accept his initiative. He also urged the advancement of the Jordanian-Palestinian plan and the convening of an international conference with Soviet participation.

But Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says that Yasir 'Arafat talks peace in Jordan while killing people in Israel. Peres warns that the PLO was leading the Palestinian people to catastrophy. The prime minister was speaking last night at dinner for a UJA [United Jewish Appeal] young leadership mission in Jerusalem:

[Begin recording] 'Arafat and his friends feel that they can maintain a double policy. Talk peace in Jordan, kill people in Israel. Furthermore, the killing is today more obvious than the talking. When it comes to talking he is silent; when it comes to killing he is extremely active. I believe 'Arafat felt that if he will increase terrorism Israel will be softened, divided; the United States will be impressed; the people in the West Bank will become supportive. What is happening, and will happen more: Israel will not be softened; what can soften Israel is peace, not terror. [end recording]

Cabinet Session on Terrorism, West Bank Situation

TA081130 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1111 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] The Cabinet session ended a few minutes ago. Today the Cabinet heard a report on what is happening in the territories and, obviously, also held a discussion on this. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is in the broadcast van at the Office of the Prime Minister.

[Schiffer] Well, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin briefed the ministers on the steps taken by the security establishment at the end of last week to increase security in the territories. He told the ministers about the increase in presence of elite IDF units in the territories and the unambiguous orders that have been given to the soldiers regarding the situation that has been created in the territories.

Minister Rabin emphasized that only the Army will be responsible for keeping law and order in the territories and, as expected, he expressed his objections to the establishment of civil guards or any private vigilante groups being organized in the territories by the settlers. Minister Rabin stressed to the Cabinet members that it would be better for the settlers to let the security establishment deal with terrorism and its perpetrators and not for the settlers to deal with it themselves. As for the measures, Minister Rabin stressed that this was a question of taking measures that have not been in use for a long time now and the Cabinet heard details about this. Several ministers wanted to hold a discussion on this in the Cabinet plenum, but the prime minister stopped the discussion from being held, saying that this issue would be transferred to a debate in the Inner Cabinet this very week.

During the Cabinet session, Minister Gad Ya'aqobi asked to hold a discussion on the state of Israel's relations with the United States regarding the latest initiatives on the meetings with the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Minister Ya'aqobi stated that it was inconceivable that the Cabinet members should hear about these issues as a result of leaks from Inner Cabinet discussions. He demanded that this discussion be held, even before Prime Minister Shim'on Peres leaves for the United States. The prime minister agreed that this discussion was indeed essential and the discussion will be held before the prime minister's departure for the United States.

Minister Ari'el Sharon, as is his custom each week, requested to discuss several issues. Among other things, he requested the Cabinet discuss the U.S. intention to supply weapons to Saudi Arabia and Jordan. This issue, too, in accordance with the decision by the prime minister, was transferred for discussion to the Inner Cabinet.

As for the second television channel, this issue arose today at the Cabinet session, but, at the request of Deputy Prime Minister David Levi, who asked for the possibility to study this issue further, this issue was postponed to next week.

Rabin Orders Increased Security in Territories

TA081135 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has emphasized that the IDF will act vigorously to cut down the chances of attacks in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip. Minister Rabin has issued an order that IDF activity be increased and that a greater presence be maintained in the area, together with preventive action. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that Minister Rabin, talking to IDF commanders, stressed that incidents involving arson, grenades, Molotov cocktails, or even stones must not go unanswered, and that the attackers should be chased and captured if possible.

Minister Rabin also emphasized that the arms which the Jewish settlers have in their possession are intended for defending the settlements and for ensuring traffic, and that those carrying arms are subject to security instructions. The defense minister told the IDF commanders that they are responsible for security, and he instructed them not to permit anyone to take the law into their own hands. Rabin pointed out that the IDF will firmly prevent armed patrols in Arab towns by people other than security forces.

Law Banning Meetings With PLO Heads Passes Reading

TA091127 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The Knesset has passed the first reading of the draft law banning meetings with PLO officials. Our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli reports that the law was passed by a large majority of coalition members from the Likud and the Alignment, with only Alignment Knesset Member [MK] 'Abd al-Wahab Darawshah and left-wing opposition members voting against. Earlier, the Alignment faction executive forbade those opposing the draft law — except for Darawshah — to vote against it.

The two representatives of the Progressive List for Peace, MK's Mi'ari and Peled, did not participate in the vote, because they left for Geneva to meet with Shafiq al-Hut, one of the PLO leaders. The meeting was organized by the United Nations. The Knesset House Committee will decide whether the draft law will be transferred to the Constitution, Law, and Justice Committee for discussion, as was demanded by the Likud, or to the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, as was demanded by the Alignment.

IDF Blocks Gaza Strip Roads; Armed Settlers Moved

TA061415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] IDF forces have closed the Gaza Strip to Israeli vehicles. Roadblocks were set up. Our correspondent Moshe Halevi reports that it was decided to prevent the entrance of Israeli citizens into the Gaza Strip after Jewish settlers in the strip began to conduct armed patrols on the roads. The IDF forces forced the armed settlers to leave the outskirts of Gaza, and now they are patrolling the road between the Erez roadblock and the town of Bayt Hanun, while carrying weapons and hoisting the Israeli flag.

IDF Allows Travel, No Demonstrating in Curfew Area

TA062009 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Israeli civilians may travel in the territories even in areas under curfew, but they are not permitted to demonstrate in those areas. This was explained by the IDF spokesman.

MK's Prevented From Traveling Through Ramallah

TA061745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] The IDF has prevented three Knesset Members [MK's] from traveling through Ramallah, informing them that the city is closed to all Israeli civilians, including settlers from the territories. Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that MK's Mordekhay Bar-On, Yose Sarid, and Ran Kohen from the Citizens Rights Movement traveled this afternoon through Ramallah together with a group of other movement members, bearing placards reading: Yes to Peace, An End to the Settlers' Militias. An IDF officer presented them with an injunction saying that the city is off limits to all Israeli civilians.

IDF, Security Forces Reinforce Troops in West Bank

TA070615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The IDF and the other security forces have reinforced their troops in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip in the past 24 hours in the wake of the increased number of terrorist attacks in those areas. This was reported by our correspondent Arye Gus. The forces will carry out more patrols, inspect vehicles and people, and increase the guard in densely populated areas and around various facilities.

Chief of Staff Levi Tours Gaza, West Bank Towns

TA071346 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] This morning the chief of staff visited Gaza at the site where driver Moshe Fitusi was attacked and inspected the security arrangements in the town and its environs. He praised the security forces for rapidly apprehending the terrorists who attacked the driver.

The chief of staff also toured Ramallah and Nabulus, and reviewed the deployment of the security forces. He was accompanied by the commander of the Central Command and senior administration officers. This was reported by Voice of Israel correspondent in Arabic Ibrahim Dadash.

Says IDF Acting 'Firm, Humane'

TA071423 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] The chief of staff has said that the security forces operating in the territories are exercising a firm and yet humane attitude, making sure that the normal flow of life can continue. Lieutenant General Moshe Levi also emphasized that the IDF will continue to prevent any gathering or demonstration in the territories, and if necessary, will disperse them firmly at once. This afternoon, the chief of staff toured Ramallah and Nabulus, and examined the readiness of the many troops who have recently been stationed in the area.

Earlier, the chief of staff toured Gaza and visited the site where driver Moshe Fitusi was attacked. He praised the security forces for quickly capturing the terrorists who assaulted the driver.

IDF Official in Gaza; Terrorist Houses Destroyed

TA071835 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] The commander of the southern command, Major General Moshe Bar-Kochba, has said that the IDF is maintaining security in the Gaza Strip very carefully, and asked the settlers to exercise moderation and refrain from exacerbating tension with the local population. Our correspondent Moshe Halevi reports that Maj General Bar-Kochba toured the settlement of Ele Sinay today. Avi Farahan, a member of the settlers council, told him that the IDF presence can be felt more strongly since yesterday, and this greatly encourages the settlers. At the same time, the settlers' representatives announced that they would ask the police affairs and defense ministers to set up in the Gaza district a civil guard base, like those everywhere else in Israel.

Groups of settlers today patrolled Gaza and two refugee camps in the region, but later left the area.

It was reported this evening that yesterday the IDF demolished only parts of the home of one of the terrorists who stabbed driver Moshe Fitusi. Only one room in the house was torn down, considering the economic and health situation of the family. The home of the second terrorist was destroyed completely.

Moshe Fitusi told our correspondent Efrat Ben-Horin today that his assailants first broke into his fuel truck and demanded that he give them a ride to Ashqelon. Then they attacked him and stabbed him as the gas station owner and another man were watching. He managed to scramble, but the two pursued him several hundred meters and stabbed him over and over again. No one tried to stop them. Fitusi noted that the taxi drivers in Falastin Square refused to take him to the hospital, and only a private car driver took him to the Gaza Gospital, where he was treated well.

More on Destroyed Housing

TA080635 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] During the night, in the village of Dura in the Hebron district, the home of one of the terrorists released as part of the deal with Jibril was set on fire. Nobody was hurt, but the house was severely damaged. The security forces began investigating and collecting evidence.

Also last night in the Balatah refugee camp an attempt was made at damaging a house belonging to another one of the released terrorists. Unknown persons threw stones at the house and broke its windows.

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that during the night several dozen Jewish youths tried to settle in Khirbat al-Rumaythah. IDF soldiers foiled them and, after discussions, the settlers prayed near the spot.

In the Gaza district, the committee of Jewish residents announced it would continue patrolling, but they will move around in small groups. The committee has sent a cable to the ministers of police affairs and defense asking to establish a branch of the Civil Guard in Gaza.

West Bank Settlers Launch 'War of Attrition'

TA090648 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 SEP 85

[Text] Jewish settlers in Judaea and Samaria last night began what they are calling a war of attrition against the authorities to press their demands for more settlements and tougher security actions. Police arrested four people in Hebron after settlers there moved into a house linking the Jewish quarter with the Arab casbah. More from reporter Alan Ben-'Ami:

[Begin recording] [Ben-'Ami] The settlers say the government is handling security and settlement in the wrong way — restricting settlement in Hebron and elsewhere in the territories, instead of encouraging it, and not taking the sort of drastic measures, such as mass deportations of terrorists, which they believe are necessary to stamp out terrorism and to stop the increasing number of brazen attacks against Israelis. Stepping up the Army's presence in the territories is not the way, they say. Representatives of the settlements council met in Hebron last night to discuss ways to continue pressing their demands. The council's secretary general, 'Otni'el Schneller, says the real issue behind the struggle is for a strong, permanent Jewish presence in the land of Israel.

[Schneller] We have no other option. We must push all the time with activities because we would like to show everybody that the problem here in Judaea and Samaria is about Zionism. That means, all the places that we will be there, it will be ours, so all the time activities, a lot of activities, will continue.

[Ben-'Ami] Those activities will include settlers groups appearing on the streets of major towns in the territories, not to seek a clash with the Army or opt for civilian security patrols, said Schneller, but to show the population that Jews will not be driven out of the area. The intimidation campaign against terrorists in the area who were released as part of the prisoner exchange deal can also be expected to continue, and there is also the possibility of unauthorized settlement attempts and the takeover of empty Jewish property in Nabulus, Hebron, and elsewhere, like one attempt made last night in Hebron, shortly after midnight.

[Unidentified settler] We see over here the entrance into the house. This is an additional entrance, a passageway through this house into the casbah area of Hebron. As you know, several days ago we opened up an entrance on the other side and the minister of defense put several soldiers to watch, and we are sure that over here he will also put several soldiers to watch day and night, and we will see where the situation will lead us, how many more soldiers will be put here in Hebron to watch on the Hebron ghetto.

[Ben-'Ami] The move into the house was quickly ended by border police who cleared the settlers away and arrested four people, among them a press photographer. But the settlers say they intend to keep up this war of attrition against the authorities at any price, until they force the government and the man in charge of activities in the territories, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, to accept their demands. [End recording]

'Massive Military Presence' Reported in West Bank

TA081020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Since the end of the week a massive presence of military and security personnel has been felt in the towns of Judaea and Samaria. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that squads of soldiers are wandering around the towns' streets, carrying out lightning searches of passers-by. Roadblocks are also being erected from time to time to examine vehicles.

A senior security source has told our correspondent that the aim is to create a situation of uncertainty among those who perpetrate attacks by force. The aim, the senior source said, is to create a situation in which the perpetrators of attacks will fear that they will be captured by chance on their way to commit an attack and that they should know they will not succeed in escaping easily without being captured.

Change in West Bank Settlement Policy Noted

TA081100 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1044 GMT 8 sep 85

[Text] The security services have decided to change policy and restrict the unification of families of residents of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza with their relatives abroad. This emerges from an answer that the Office of the Attorney General gave the High Court today. The answer says that there will only be a positive response to rquests to unify families in unusual cases and when the Civilian Administration also has an interest in this for its own considerations. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that the Office of the Attorney General gave the High Court of Justice data about such requests that were submitted over the past year and it emerges that only 10 percent of them were approved.

Curfew Lifted From Gaza's Falastin Square

TA090709 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The curfew imposed on the Falastin Square in Gaza has been lifted. Our correspondent Moshe Halevi reports that commercial life in the square has returned to normal and that taxi and bus stations are operating as usual. Some 50 shops in the Falastin Square and in the center of Gaza have remained closed by order of the security forces.

Gaza Notables Allowed To Leave for Jordan

TA090821 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The Civilian Administration in Gaza has allowed four members of the board of trustees of the local university to leave for Jordan to collect donations. Our correspondent Moshe Halevi reports that their departure had been delayed as a result of the attack on Moshe Fitusi, an Israeli fuel tanker driver, in the heart of Gaza.

Mercenary for Terrorist Acts Detained in Tel Aviv

TA061850 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1810 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] A youth who offered to carry out terrorist activities in Israel for a terrorist organization for money has been detained in Tel Aviv. His name is David Avitan, aged 29, from Yafo. The police claim that on Thursday he attempted to sell an Uzi submachinegun to a police undercover agent. According to the police, Avitan thought that the undercover agent was a top representative from a terrorist organization. The police believe that Avitan's girlfriend, as well as a 30-year-old shopowner from Yafo, and another minor whose name was not disclosed, are all involved in the affair. The Tel Aviv Court instructed that all four be arrested.

Journalist Charged With Illegal Jordan Departure

TA061845 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1810 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Charges were filed today at the Jerusalem Magistrates Court against journalist Amnon Kapeliuk for entering Jordan without permission from any authoritative Israeli body. The attorney general decided to press charges against him after repeated warnings to Kapeliuk not to enter Jordan as part of his journalistic work.

Security Forces Catch 2 Assailants in Gaza

TA061508 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] This morning the security forces caught the two terrorists who stabbed the Israeli truck driver in Gaza yesterday. The two were apprehended after a chase.

Moda'i on Minority Government With Kahane

TA081105 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Sep 85 p 2

["Exclusive" report from Washington by correspondent Amir Oren]

[Text] In a parliamentary situation in which Meir Kahane would hold the balance of the scales, Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i would prefer a minority government headed by the Likud, with Kahane's support, to being in the opposition. This is what Moda'i said the day before yesterday to Israeli correspondents in Washington.

Moda'i said he would opt for this possibility "for lack of choice, because there must be a government in the country."

Hinting that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir had given his post factum agreement to remarks by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres that Hanna Sanyurah and Fayiz Abu Rahmah were acceptable to Israel as Palestinian members of a joint delegation with Jordan, Moda'i said that the Inner Cabinet had authorized Peres and Shamir to deal with the question of participants in the delegation, but there would not be a majority favoring a change in Israel's position.

"I do not see the government breaking up just because someone went to meet with somebody," he said in reply to a question about the future of the government if U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy meets with the delegation, "unless it turns out that there was prior agreement (by Peres) or if there is an announcement of Israeli support."

Moda'i retreated from previous statements about the Alignment's intention of not keeping the rotation agreement, saying that "if there are no genuine reasons to disband the government" the agreement would be implemented.

Moda'i also evaluated that the Herut decision to incorporate the Liberals into its ranks would depend on an estimation of the Likud's chances in the next Knesset elections. "If the evaluation is that they are going into opposition, they will prefer to introduce their members into the Knesset (and not the Liberals)," Moda'i said, hinting that it would only be in such a situation that it would be reasonable to expect the Liberals to run for the Knesset on a separate list.

Preferential Trade Group Adopts Resolution

EA060826 Dakar PANA in English 1520 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Nairobi, 5 Sep (KNA/PANA) — The preferential trade area (PTA) workshop ended in Nairobi yesterday with members adopting a ten-point resolution to speed up trade and economic development in the eastern and southern Africa region.

The full implementation of the resolution by the 15 (fifteen) signed-up member states would bring the PTA closer to its major objective of establishing itself as a fullfledged economic commission by the year 1992.

Some of the resolutions adopted were: that a mission of the PTA bureau be sent to all member states to discuss with competent authorities the problems which have been faced in implementing the provision of the PTA treaty. That members submit reports to regular meetings of the PTA's federation of chambers of commerce and industry highlighting the status of the implementation of the provisions of the treaty.

That a thorough survey be conducted on commercial banks that have already opened reciprocal PTA bank accounts to advise businessmen who conduct PTA trade to utilise facilities of such banks and to request banks which have not opened such accounts to do so as soon as possible.

That the clearing house submit to all member states the weekly mean exchange rates of currencies of the PTA members for dissemination to the business community. That where appropriate, member organisations should designate an officer to specialise in PTA matters pertaining to central banks, commercial banks and chambers of commerce and economic ministries of the member governments.

That further meetings of the federation be devoted to selected specific themes. That national chambers of commerce and industry continue to organise workshops and seminars on PTA at the national level. That the PTA secretariat include tourism as part of its work programmes, and that the first PTA trade fair be held together with the 1986 Nairobi International Show.

ALGERIA

Workers Union Issues Appeal on Expulsions From Libya

LD070941 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Algiers, 6 Sep (APS) — The National Secretariat of the General Union of Algerian Workers [UGTA] on 4 September approved a call addressed to Algerian workers in the wake of the situation which has arisen from the collective expulsion of Tunisian workers from the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The appeal reads:

Given the gravity of the prevailing situation in the greater Arab Maghreb arena following the recent unfair measures expelling workers and their families from Libyan territory; in view of the difficult phase which Tunisian workers particularly, the victims of these inhuman measures, are experiencing; considering that these measures contravene the noble ideals aspired for by all peoples and workers of the region; represented in building the united greater Arab Maghreb, an action striving to realize and embody the aims of advancing and progressing the peoples and the workers of the region in economic, social, cultural, and political spheres; and following the appeal addressed by the national secretariats, under the auspices of the FLN party, to the organizations in Jamahiriyah, the UGTA, convinced that the demands of the deep-rooted fraternity which linked the Algerian and Tunisian workers; convinced of the historic solidarity of the Algerian workers with their brother Tunisian workers; convinced of the unity of the fate of the peoples of our two countries, addresses an appeal to all workers, men and women, to mobilize in these difficult times alongside their brothers the Tunisian workers; to express, as in the past, their tangible solidarity and struggle through their contributions to the Tunisian national solidarity fund by giving 1 day's pay from their monthly wage; to confirm their firm solidarity with their brothers the Tunisian workers by remaining aware and mobilized at their places of work and to respond at any time to the call of their trade union organizations of the UGTA.

Messaadia To Take Messages to Syria, PDRY on Libya

GF070510 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 6 Sep 85 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Paris, Algiers, Tripoli — *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the FLN Political Bureau and official of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat, arrived in Damascus yesterday. He is carrying two messages, one to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, and the other to PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, concerning Algeria's relations with Libya which have been remarkably tense because of Algeria's solidarity with Tunisia. This solidarity was represented by the sudden visit that was made by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to Tunis this week.

AL-ITTIHAD has learned that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has delegated a special envoy to go to Algiers to learn about the nature of the Algerian stance toward Libya. On its part, Libya made immediate contacts with the PDRY, Syria, and the Soviet Union regarding what it described as attempts to drag it into an imposed battle.

Official Arab diplomatic sources were quoted as saying that the Libyan leadership has told Damascus, Aden, and Moscow that it has received information on the possibility of it being subjected to a military attack supported by the United States. Accroding to the contents of the Libyan messages to the three capitals, this attack was planned a while ago and was to be carried out through Sudan, but the army's takeover in Khartoum postponed the issue. *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that Damascus has proposed a high-level meeting among Libya, Syria, Algeria, and the PDRY under Syria's auspices as soon as possible.

A Libyan diplomatic source told *AL-ITTIHAD* that Moscow has informed the Libyan leadership of its solidarity with Libya and, according to the same source, it is expected that a high-ranking Libyan envoy will arrive in Moscow within the next few days in order to discuss — as described by Libya — direct U.S. threats against Libya.

The same source was quoted as saying that Libya's fears increased following the statements made by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak who said that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi will pay a high price.

LIBYA

Tensions With Tunisia Over Expelled Workers Continues

Tunis Closes Libyan Schools

LD070921 Tripoli JANA in English 0816 GMT 7 Sep 85

["Tunisian Government Closes Down Libyan Arab School." — JANA headline]

[Text] Tunis, Dulhijaa 23, Sept. 7, JAMAHAIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Tunisian Government has decided to close down the Primary and Secondary Libyan Arab School in Tunisia together with the Tunisian School in Al-Jamahiriyah. It stated that this measure is a response to the termination by Libya of the services of Tunisian labour. Likewise, it has decided to terminate the services of Tunisian dons and teachers in Libya.

Protest Given to Tunis Envoy

LD072223 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 22 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah summoned the Tunisian charge d'affaires in Tripoli and handed him a strongly worded protest memorandum over the contents of the Tunisian secretary of state for national security's statement containing fabrications and allegations devoid of any truth.

Tripoli Comments on Protest

LD081117 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah yesterday summoned the

Tunisian charge d'affaires and handed him a strongly worded protest about the contents of a statement made by the Tunisian secretary of state for national security which contained fabrications and allegations devoid of any truth.

Zine Labidine Ben Ali, Tunisian secretary of state for national security, said the day before yesterday that the Tunisian security authorities detained Libyan citizens who intended to carry out actions against economic and tourist establishments.

A responsible source in the Jamahiriyah's General People's Committee for Justice denied these allegations and said they are devoid of any truth and are mere fabrications. They probably do not deserve an answer but the Tunisian regime wants to distort the image of the Jamahiriyah and make it into an imaginary enemy in a conflict between the Tunisian Government and the Tunisian trade unions.

The Libyan source said Zine Labidine presented a loosely woven story. He borrowed an old scenario from the Egyptian security authorities, to whom all credit should be given for creating these worn out stories.

The Libyan source pointed out the following facts:

1. Zine Labidine claimed that the briefcase was handed over by 'Ali al-Asfar on 23 August, but the Tunisian authorities expelled this official on 22 August 1985, after putting him under house arrest for 36 hours.

2. No doubt the Tunisian security authorities understand that it is impossible for anyone to learn in minutes how to detonate explosives, as Zine Labidine insisted.

3. Husni al-Wuhayshi, whose name was involved, has never visited Tunisia and has never met any Tunisian citizen. He is popularly elected as secretary of the General People's Committee for Al-Zawiyah municipality and he has no other status.

The Libyan source said: We ask once more, how many righthand men does Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi have because Husni al-Wuyahshi is yet another righthand man of the leader of the Al-Fatih Revolution.

4. The Tunisian political and security organs should have coordinated their work before fabricating such lies, so as not to expose themselves. Perhaps the Tunisian Foreign Ministry now realizes that it gave brother 'Ali al-Asfar a visa to visit Morocco and that on 15 August he was in Casablanca.

The source at the Secretariat of the General People's Committee for Justice in the Jamahiriyah ended his clarification by saying: The Tunisian Government claims that the targets of the explosions were to be gasoline stations but isn't it possible to cause explosions at such stations by striking a match? The fabricated story told by Zine Labidine made many journalists who attended the press conference laugh, including the journalists of the Tunisian regime. The Tunisian security official was bewildered and did not know how to answer a question by journalist Muhammad Mahfuz, who represents the Tunisian *LA PRESSE*, regarding the way in which such Libyan citizens were discovered. Zine Labidine said only that all the security organs were mobilized during that period. We would not be surprised if this journalist is now paying the price of such a question.

The Libyan source added that what is happening now in Tunisia and what is presented by its media is in fact nothing but an attempt to make Tunisian citizens, who triggered the bread revolution, believe that the Jamahiriyah is their major enemy and that they are exposed to aggression so that they will surrender to misery and unemployment; this is so that the Tunisian Government can succeed in its escalating conflict with the trade unions.

Some officials of the Tunisian regime, and within the factitious crisis which they have fabricated, have deliberately used the same methods which the Arab masses are used to hearing from the propaganda organs. These methods remind us of the same sickness which struck the now dead Al-Sadat in his campaign against Libya and its people, and they include the same cheap aspects which accompanied the collapse of the deposed Numayri who fabricated imaginary stories which, being flimsy trivialities fabricated against the Libyan Arab people, are no longer believed or liked by the Arab masses.

Perhaps we do not need to remind the world of the collaboration and cooperation of the Tunisian security organs in recruiting and training elements hostile to the Libyan Arab people. It is a page which shows hatred of what the Libyan Arab people are achieving in terms of progress and prosperity — not only in the interest of the Libyan Arab people themselves but in the interest of the Tunisian brothers who are not deceived by the lies of the ruling regime. It is noteworthy that during the past weeks the Tunisian authorities have expelled the representative of the Jamahiriyah in the Arab League and a number of Libyan Arab diplomats who were working in the departments of the Arab League in Tunis, and have closed the Libyan Arab Cultural Center and the Libyan Arab primary and secondary schools; these organs also closed the offices of JANA and of the Libyan Arab Airlines, and seized their contents following the expulsion of the Libyans who ran these offices. The Tunisian authorities also closed the Jamahiriyah's consulate in Sfax, burned down the house of Libyan Arab citizen Muhammad 'Ali al-Qut, an official of the Jamahiriyah mission at the Arab League, and expelled a large number of Libyan tourists and Libyan Arab families who had lived in Tunisia for tens of years after having stripped them of their money and private property.

5 Families Expelled From Tunisia

LD081029 Tripoli JANA in English 0920 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Ras Ajdir, Dulhijaa 23, September 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Voice of Arab Homeland radio reported yesterday that the Tunsian authorites expelled 5 Libyan families and confiscated their cars. A source at the passport checking point in Ras Ajdir added that the families arrived yesterday at the border in a very bad state as a result of torture by Tunisian police.

The radio made clear that the Tunisian authorities confiscated monies and gold of the families and put Tunisian number plates on the cars they confiscated.

Tunis 'Freezes' Bank Accounts

LD081439 Tripoli JANA in English 0950 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijaa 23, September 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — It has been learnt from news coming out of Tunisia that the Tunisian authorities ordered a freeze on bank accounts of Libyans expelled from Tunisia. The source added that the measure was ordered directly by the Tunisian Government.

Algeria Reportedly Asked About Egyptian Contacts

GF071458 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 6 Sep 85 p 1

["Exclusive" dispatch from Paris]

[Excerpt] *AL-QABAS* has learned from informed Arab diplomatic sources that Libya has asked Algeria for an official explanation concerning information published in *AL-QABAS* last Thursday [3 September] about secret Algerian-Egyptian contacts to counter Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's designs in the Arab Maghreb region.

The sources stated that the information revealed by *AL-QABAS* incited great Libyan concern, particularly with regard to the presence of an Egyptian-Algerian agreement to counter Libya.

It was officially announced in Tripoli last Wednesday that the Libyan General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, the "Libyan Foreign Ministry," summoned the Algerian charge d'affaires in Tripoli after Algerian President Chedli Bendjedid's visit to Tunisia.

This came after JANA quoted in detail what *AL-QABAS* had published about the secret Algerian-Egyptian contacts.

Al-Qadhdhafi Visits Agricultural Project 7 Sep

LD081433 Tripoli JANA in English 0952 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Al-Sharara al-Ullah, Dulhijaa 23, September 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution inspected yesterday the productive agricultural project of Maknusah. He toured various sections of the project and discussed with its officials the progress of work and future steps of expansion.

The leader observed that there were massive quantities of cereals at the project which were not destined to consumer places. He, also, gave his directions on work process and production programmes.

The leader was accompanied in his tour by the president of the general board of cereals, the president of water services, officials of projects of agricultural development in the south, directors of productive projects in Al-Sarir and Al-Kufrah as well as a number of experts.

Staff Major Jallud Receives Palestinian Abu Nidal

LD071858 Tripoli JANA in English 1800 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, Julhijaa 22, September 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud received today Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna], secretary of the commanding committee for the Palestinian National Liberation Movement — Fatah, the Revolutionary Council, and the delegation accompanying him.

Palestinian Muragha Views Fatih, Palestine Issue

LD061524 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Brother Abu Musa, [Sa'id Musa Muragha] secretary of the provisional leadership of the insurgent Fatah movement, yesterday conferred with the Palestinian Arab brothers present in the Banghazi municipality.

Brother Abu Musa praised the heroic stances of the Great al-Fatih Revolution and its continuous support and backing of the Palestinian revolution. He said that the Great al-Fatih Revolution has provided everything for the continuation of the revolution of the Palestinian Arab people. He asserted that the Arab-Zionist conflict is a conflict of existence and not of borders and that the capitulating symbols in the Palestinian revolution are trying to lay down the Palestinian rifle by their alliance with the capitulatory elements. He called on the armed Palestinian detachments to continue the struggle with the rifle until certain victory is achieved, God willing.

Further on Sudanese Culture Minister's Visit

Comments on Ties

LD062025 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1530 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli 6 Sep (JANA) — Muhammad Bashir Hamid, the Sudanese minister of information and culture, has underlined the depth of the ties and strong relations between the Libyan Arab and Sudanese people. He said we would like to make these relations reach not just political interaction and participation but emotional as well. The fate is one and the joint interests are the same. He explained that the material and moral aid which the Libyan Arab people have rendered to their brothers, the Sudanese people, confirms the depth of these relations and their development.

In an interview on television last night, the Sudanese minister expressed the thanks and appreciation of the Sudanese people for this support, stressing that the Arab nation is one nation, no matter how much the colonialists try to divide it. He praised the great role which the Great al-Fatih Revolution is performing in this sphere on both the Arab and African arenas. He said we in the Sudan support any tendency aimed at unifying this nation, and that the initiative of the brother leader in this respect is aimed at that to which we all aspire.

As to what the media of the Egyptian region is reporting about the relationship of the Sudanese people with their brothers, the

Libyan Arab people, the Sudanese minister stressed that the Sudanese people, after having toppled the agent lackey and establishing fraternal relations with the Libyan Arab people, became aware that certain quarters were interested in keeping the Sudanese people divided and their relations with their brothers bad; these quarters are working to harm this relationship. However our policy is clear and our presence here today is an assertion of the depth of this relationship. He said we are working and we shall continue to work to improve and consolidate the relations between us and the Jamahiriyah and to check any attempt from any quarter to disturb these relations and hinder their development.

Brother Muhammad Bashir Hamid has emphasized that among the most important reasons which led the Sudanese people to wage the revolution and topple the lackey Numayri was his subservience to the Egyptian regime, thus falling into the quagmire of treason and his backing of the defeatist stable David accords. He pointed out that the Sudanese people had from the beginning opposed these accords because they opened the door and paved the way for the Zionist threat and its infiltration not just into the Arab homeland, but also into the African Continent.

Confers With Al-‘Azuli

JN071528 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Sep (SUNA) — Minister of Culture and Information Muhammad Bashir Hamid has met with Brigadier General Mustafa al-‘Azuli, member of the historic 1 September Revolution in the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The two sides reviewed the close ties between the two countries and ways to develop them. They also reviewed the situation in both the Arab and African arenas. Brig Gen al-‘Azuli expressed his warm appreciation for Sudan's participation in the 16th anniversary of the Libyan 1 September Revolution.

Muhammad Bashir Hamid stressed Sudan's important role in serving the Arab cause and confronting Zionist infiltration in the African Continent. He also stressed the importance of the Arab media in this regard. The meeting was attended by ‘Abd al-Majid al-Ahmadi, the Sudanese ambassador in Tripoli, and Muhammad ‘Ali Sharaf al-Din al-Fayturi, secretary of the General People's Committee for Culture and Information.

Joint Communique Issued

JN071032 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, Sept. 7, SUNA — A joint communique was issued here yesterday following the end of the Sudanese-Libyan culture and information ministers' meeting, which dealt with ways of boosting culture and information cooperation between the two countries.

The communique pointed to the necessity of implementing the agreements signed between the two sides in the spheres of culture and information and to the importance of unsuspended contacts between the two sides.

Culture and Information Minister Muhammad Bashir Hamid flew to Libya last Saturday heading a Sudanese delegation for participating in the 16th anniversary of the Libyan First September Revolution.

Concludes Visit

JN071900 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Sep (SUNA) — Minister of Culture and Information Muhammad Bashir Hamid returned to Khartoum this afternoon following a week-long visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He led a media delegation that participated in the Jamahiriyah's celebrations of the 16th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution.

A press statement was issued at the end of the visit explaining the meetings that the culture minister and his delegation held with officials in the Libyan Jamahiriyah. His excellency met with Colonel Mu‘ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, and handed him a message from General ‘Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council; they discussed bilateral relations and the Arab and African stand in confronting the Zionist enemy and the racist regime in South Africa.

During his visit to the Jamahiriyah, the minister of culture and information met with Staff Major ‘Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan leadership, and handed him a written message from Dr al-Jazuli Daf‘allah, the prime minister, within the framework of the fraternal relations between the two countries.

On the culture and information levels, there was a series of meetings between the minister of culture and information and Dr Muhammad ‘Ali Sharaf al-Din al-Fayturi, secretary of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture , secretariat officials, and members of the delegation. They discussed information and cultural cooperation between the two countries with the aim of supporting and strengthening it. The two sides stressed the importance of continuing to implement the agreements between the two countries. The minister of information and culture extended an invitation to his Libyan counterpart to visit Sudan, which the Libyan secretary of the People's Committee for Information accepted. The date of the visit will be set later.

MOROCCO

Press Syndicate Protests Against Censorship

LD061418 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1206 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Rabat, 6 Sep (KUNA) — The Moroccan Press Syndicate has protested against the suspension of the weekly *AL-KAWALIS* and the imposition of censorship on *AL-BAYAN*, the communist organ of the Party of Progress and Socialism.

In its statement published today, the syndicate said that these measures are considered an infringement on the freedom of expression and an act in breach of the law, and has called for their abolition. The committee has decided to contact officials so that they would act to abolish these measures which were described as "harmful to Morocco's reputation and democracy."

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Issues General Amnesty Law

JN081054 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Sep (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab issued a decree adopting an unconditional general amnesty law yesterday. The general amnesty applies to all Sudanese citizens who carried out any illegal action inside or outside Sudan, after 1 January 1975, whether they believed in these actions or not, regarding an uprising or rebellion against the May regime. The law stipulates the release of every detainee or prisoner whose actions pertain to those mentioned in this law immediately after the issuance of the names of those included in the law.

Ayyub Comments on Egypt, Libya, U.S. Relations

PM061632 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 6 Sep 85 pp 25-27

[Interview with Foreign Minister Taha Ayyub by 'Afaf Zayn in Casablanca — date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-HAWADITH*: On the basis of your experience in the Arab diplomatic field do you believe that the Arab League's framework should be reconsidered? It is clear that the Arab League's activity is now confined to holding meetings and issuing final statements.

Taha Ayyub: I believe that the Arab League is still suitable as a framework for Arab States' coordination. I think that the main problem facing that framework is the fact that certain regimes try to control Arab collective decisions and turn them in their favor. Reform is possible only when the Arab states acknowledge that the Arab League is currently the ideal framework and that there is no alternative to it at the present time.

AL-HAWADITH: There is much talk about a new formula for Arab collective action — Arab leagues, each bringing together in one geographical framework states with common economic and political interests. Do you not believe that this alternative formula or rather these regional unions would in the long run lead to an intensification of divisions and differences of opinion and therefore weaken the mother Arab League as a general framework?

Taha Ayyub: When geographic unity becomes a mirage it is better to resort to regional unions — that is, bilateral or trilateral unions of states which are harmonious in their views and objectives — even though that might be seen as a narrowminded approach compared with the Arab League's collective framework. That would be a thousand times better than remaining divided and fragmented awaiting the fulfillment of Arab unity. I do not object to the fulfillment of the dream of Arab unity, but as a Sudanese African Arab I refuse to remain a prisoner of the waiting game suffering all the divisions within the general overall framework. We in Sudan have called and struggled for unity.

AL-HAWADITH: In the light of what you said about the advantages of regional unions in the absence of any possibility of overall Arab unity, would Sudan, if invited, join the African-Arab Union on the basis of its special relations with Libya at present?

Taha Ayyub: Nobody has raised this issue with us. Some people may think that our rapprochment with Libya justifies such a question. Sudan welcomes any unity moves at the African or Arab levels. When such a request is submitted to us we must discuss and study it before arriving at the right decision. Geographically Sudan extends in the direction of Egypt, Chad, and Libya. We have links of blood, history, and culture with these countries.

AL-HAWADITH: There is noticeable lack of clarity and ambiguity on the question of Sudan's current relations with its African neighbors, especially Egypt and Libya, following the positive developments in Sudanese-Libyan relations.

Taha Ayyub: I really do not know the source of that ambiguity on the question of Sudan's relations with its African neighbors. We pointed out from the very beginning that Sudan wants to establish the best and most developed relations and ties with its neighbors in implementation of the policy of good-neighborliness and also because you can choose your friends but you cannot choose your neighbors. Sudan wants to live in peace with the neighboring states whatever the contradictions between it and these states resulting from different policies and trends. The historical cultural relations between these states dictate coexistence between us. Of course we always say that our relations with Egypt are very special but there are some sensitivities both in Egypt and Sudan. Recently these sensitivities reached the stage of a real crisis and began pressing in both directions. My fear and concern is that these sensitivities might dominate our special historical relations with Egypt. We in Sudan are trying to eliminate these sensitivities and to convince the Egyptian brothers that what happens in Sudan is a purely Sudanese affair and that all the Sudanese people, regardless of their affiliations, acknowledge the special nature of these relations. I believe that no party or trend can deny or change the course of these relations. I regretfully say that the Egyptian-Sudanese sensitivities I have mentioned are at present not giving us a chance to work in the right direction. I hope that we in Egypt and Sudan will return to our senses, set these sensitivities aside, seek to solve the problems facing the two countries, and eliminate all the complications preventing real integration between them. We in the Sudanese Foreign Ministry seek to coordinate with the Egyptian Foreign Ministry on all regional, Arab, and international issues.

AL-HAWADITH: There is much talk about the "sensitivities reaching a crisis point between Egypt and Sudan," but what specifically and realistically are these sensitivities and their causes? Is it true that the causes include the call for a reconsideration of the Nile water agreements and the Sudanese-Libyan rapprochement? Could you shed some more light on this matter?

Taha Ayyub: There can be no doubt that the presence of Numayri in Egypt and Cairo's determination not to hand him over cause much sensitivity and tension. We certainly know that Numayri's presence in Egypt is a passing and temporary thing, but this matter has become a source of annoyance and displeasure to all the Sudanese people in Egypt regardless of their intellectual and ideological affiliations.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you believe that former President Ja'far Numayri's departure from Egypt would solve the problem facing Egyptian-Sudanese relations? Does the whole issue depend on whether he stays in Cairo or leaves it, or are there other reasons for the sensitivities you have mentioned?

Taha Ayyub: To us in Sudan the truth is bright and clear. Ja'far Numayri committed the worst crimes against Sudan and the Sudanese people and must be returned to Sudan to face trial. He ruined the country and we insist that he be brought before a Sudanese court not because we want revenge or because we want to punish Numayri personally but because we want him, after his trial, to be an example to those who do not care or those who might in the future contemplate setting up an autocratic, despotic, and unjust regime. We are not after Numayri as such. He is a sick man facing death at any moment. The reason for our wanting to bring Numayri to trial is to give a lesson and example to those who indulge in corruption and who seek to set up a despotic dictatorship.

AL-HAWADITH: What about your relations with Libya? Many people believe that the restoration of good relations with Tripoli is in itself a source of sensitivity not only at the level of Egyptian-Sudanese relations but also at the level of U.S.-Sudanese relations. Do you think that the Sudanese-Libyan rapprochement will have a negative effect on the size of U.S. aid to Sudan and on Washington's sympathetic view of Sudan's current stifling crisis?

Taha Ayyub: When the Libyans came to Sudan I told brother Al-Turayki that we have close and special relations with many states, including the United States, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia. I clearly said that we did not want to win Libya's friendship at the expense of our relations with any friendly country whose friendship we are proud of. We in Sudan do not believe in the policy of alliances. I clearly said that Sudan is not ready to give up its special relations with the United States. We told our friends that we were establishing good relations with Libya at a bilateral level only and that these relations would never develop to the point of befriending Libya's friends and antagonizing its enemies. In that context Sudan is not embarrassed to establish good friendly relations with the Libyans, the Americans, or the Egyptians. Of course, the brothers in Egypt are sensitive about the Libyan regime and they think that anyone who deals with Libya deals with the devil.

We in Sudan do not agree with that view. We believe that Sudan and Libya have common interests and historical ties and are both members of the Arab League, the OAU, and the ICO. We are the same people with different policies and we can establish good relations with Libya as well as Egypt and the United States.

SPLA To Send Official Written Reply to Daf'allah

Safe Conduct for Envoy Requested

EA071352 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 7 Sep 85

["Public Statement" issued by SPLA High Command 7 September 1985]

[Text] In pursuance of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLA-SPLM] pledge to enter into dialogue with all political forces in the Sudan, including the TU alliance, all political parties and the Sudanese Army, as repeatedly affirmed in our statements over Radio SPLA, the SPLA High Command, after thorough study and analysis, hereby informs the Sudanese people that it has made an official written reply to Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah's letter, dated 1 July 1985 and addressed to the SPLA commander in chief and SPLM Executive Committee chairman, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior.

This reply contains SPLA-SPLM views on national dialogue and peace and is entrusted to Major Dr Yak Majer Deng to have it delivered to the Sudanese Army garrison commander in Nasir, who in turn will have it delivered to Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah. The SPLA High Command hereby asks the Transitional Military Council to announce publicly over Radio Omdurman a statement guaranteeing the personal safety of SPLA messengers who are taking the reply to Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah's letter to Nasir army garrison commander so that no harm may come to them on their return to SPLA camps after delivery of the letter.

'Safety Guarentees' Offered

JN080947 Khartoum SUNA in English 0930 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, Sept. 08, (SUNA) — Defence Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah said the general command of the Armed Forces was willing to offer safety guarantees for Garang's emissary who is due to deliver a message to the prime minister.

Commenting on Garang's initiative, the minister declared that orders would be issued immediately to the commander of Nasir Garrison to receive the message in order to send it by a special plane to Khartoum.

'Abdallah said the TMC [Transitional Military Council] on its part would offer all safety guarantees to the envoys of the SPLM . He said the TMC would meet today to issue a statement on the guarantees.

'Abdallah described Garang's step as good and encouraging and expressed hope that it would succeed.

Aru Welcomes Statement

JN071806 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1728 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Sep (SUNA) — Samual Aru, deputy prime minister and leader of the southern Sudanese political association, has described as encouraging the Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement's statement expressing their readiness to negotiate with the political forces that toppled the May regime. He expressed his belief that this statement will lead to dialogue and agreement and that it is a good beginning. This means, he said, that the SPLM has not closed the door to dialogue and negotiations.

Replying to questions by SUNA, Aru said that the SPLA is part of the forces that toppled the defunct regime.

Regarding the international and regional forces' role in encouraging sedition, Aru said that the dialogue aims at discussing and solving the problems between the sons of the one homeland and reaching an agreement on everything within a democratic framework. international forces will have no effect, he said.

Aru said that what he fears is extremism by certain internal forces in tackling the various issues. Reconstructing the homeland is only possible through democratic means, he added.

Formal Extradition Request for Numayri Planned

NC071504 Paris AFP in English 1443 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 7 (AFP) — The Sudanese Government is planning to file a formal extradition demand with the Egyptian courts for the return of ousted Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, who has been living in Egypt since his overthrow last April, local press reports said.

The semi-official daily, *AL-SAHAFAH*, quoting unnamed official sources said a delegation led by Sudan's attorney-general, 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati, would file its extradition request before Egypt's constitutional and administrative courts.

Egypt has already turned down a Sudanese extradition request on grounds that Marshal Numayri was eligible for political asylum under the Egyptian Constitution.

AL-SAHAFAH quotes its source as saying the Sudanese delegation would submit a "comprehensive legal petition" demanding Marshal Numayri's extradition and refuting Cairo's claims that he deserved asylum.

"The conditions of political asylum as stipulated in Article 53 of the Egyptian Constitution do not coincide with the case of Numayri because he jeopardized the economic, social, and security interests of Sudan" during his 16 years in power, it said. The paper said Cairo had acknowledged that the decision to grant Marshal Numayri asylum was political and added that legal sources in Khartoum were convinced that such reasoning would not stand up before the Egyptian constitutional court.

KUNA: Numayri Reportedly Currently in Paris

LD070951 Kuwait KUNA in English 0907 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 9 (KUNA) — Ousted Sudanese president Ja'far Numayri is currently in Paris and his visit is under strict secrecy, well informed diplomatic sources in the French capital told *AL-QABAS*.

These sources told the Kuwaiti daily that the Sudanese Embassy in Paris has requested the French Government to give them official explanation the presence of Numayri in Paris and the reasons behind being received by the French Government officials.

Numayri has been living in political exile in Egypt after he was ousted in a coup last April.

The sources also told the Kuwaiti daily, published here today, that the French officials did not deny nor affirm to the Sudanese ambassador in Paris the presence of the former Sudanese president in France.

French sources noted, on the other hand, that if Numayri was actually in Paris, then his stay will be temporarily. The Sudanese Government has been asking Egypt to hand back Numayri for trial in Sudan, and the Egyptian Government refused this request.

The sources added, however, that the French Government will not allow Numayri to stay long in France, if he is there, because the French Government is interested to preserve its relations with the Sudanese present regime.

The same sources revealed that Sudanese Premier al-Jazuli Daf'allah, has recently sent a message to the French Government on his projected visit to Paris to autumn to discuss means of developing bilateral relations

Transitional Military Council Holds Meeting

JN071509 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1446 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Sep (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council held its regular meeting this morning under TMC Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab.

Lieutenant General Yusuf Husayn, TMC official spokesman, announced that the meeting participants reviewed the security and political reports and discussed the work of the TMC political committee in its meetings with the political forces.

In another development, Lt Gen Yusuf Husayn announced in a statement that the TMC calls on all citizens to participate in the conference of the south. He pointed out that the political statement issued by the Council of Ministers is considered a basis and a call for dialogue on the country's problems, including the problem of the south.

Loru Discusses 'Tribal Problems' in South

EA060823 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Major General James Loru, Transitional Military Council member and president of the Transitional High Executive Council for the Southern Region, today met at the People's Palace his excellency Gabriel Wako, archbishop of the Catholic Church in Khartoum and chairman of the bishops' conference in Sudan. His excellency the archbishop told the radio reporter that the meeting discussed prospects of peace in southern Sudan in keeping with the general amnesty law for those who took up arms.

The meeting also discussed issues of common interest. It touched on tribal problems among southerners and pointed out that these problems do not help toward attaining peace. The meeting was attended by Dr Jama Hasan, regional minister for agriculture and natural resources.

Garang Prohibits Attack on 'Specific Army Garrisons'

EA081459 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanse People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, the commander in chief of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement has issued strict orders to commanders of various SPLA units prohibiting them from attacking specific army garrisons.

These garrisons are the ones commanded by officers who belong to the General Union of the Nubah Mountains, garrisons led by officers who support the Reverend Philip Abbas Ghabbush, (?besides) garrisons under the command of officers who are members of the Organization of the Free Officers, NCO's, and Men in the Sudan Army.

SNP Announces 'Full Backing' for SPLA-SPLM

EA081503 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] We now interrupt this program with the following announcement: Radio SPLA has learned that the Sudan National Party [SNP], which is headed by the Reverend Philip Abbas Ghabbush, has issued a political statement declaring its absolute support and full backing for the Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement, its objectives, principles and political line.

Following this statement, the official spokesman for the SPLA-SPLM released a statement on behalf of the Movement's High Command, welcoming the stand taken by the SNP.

The official spokesman praised the SNP statement, which he described as an advanced step towards the achievement of national unity that in turn represents a basic component of the principles for which the SPLA-SPLM fight.

Concluding the statement, the official spokesman for the movement said that the SPLA-SPLM, as it takes this opportunity to note with approval the position of the SNP, wishes further to reaffirm that the SPLA-SPLM is a national Sudanese movement with its doors wide open to receive and embrace all citizens of Sudan, irrespective of ethnic, religious, or regional affiliations.

TUNISIA

Tension Over Workers Expelled From Libya Continues

Tunisian Workers Recalled

LD061443 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] We start this review with the following two statements:

1. In view of the Libyan authorities' violation of the cooperation agreement signed between the two countries by deliberately expelling scores of thousands of Tunisian citizens working in the Jamahiriyah, after humiliating them, insulting them, stealing their money, and confiscating their property, the Tunisian Government has decided:

First: to cease assigning all Tunisian cooperation workers, professors, teachers, technicians, and others working in the Jamahiriyah,

Second: to recall those concerned to start their (?work) in their respective administrations.

2. In view of the unjust measure adopted by the Libyan authorities in the Jamahiriyah against scores of thousands of Tunisian citizens working within the framework of cooperation between the two countries, having considered that this (?action) constitutes a violation of the simplest principles upon which this cooperation is based, since our children will be returning to the homeland, and there is no need to open the Tunisian school in Libya, the government has decided the following:

First: To close the Tunisian school in Tripoli and to absorb all its teachers and students in our elementary schools.

Second: To close the two Libyan schools, the elementary and junior schools in Tunisia.

Libyan 'Gang' Arrested

LD070409 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Mr Zayn al-'Abidin Ben 'Ali, secretary of state for national security, yesterday afternoon [6 September] held a press conference. During the conference he presented facts about the Tunisian security service uncovering a gang consisting of three Libyans led by a sergeant in the Libyan police called Sabri Muhammad Mahmud Najah, aged 34. They had infiltrated our country at the instigation of Libyan services in order to undertake a number of acts of sabotage against economic and (?political) installations.

The secretary of state affirmed the blatant involvement of the Libyan regime in these acts, noting that the national security services have apprehended about 50 suspects. The suspects are still being investigated, he said, in order determine if they were assigned the task of perpetrating similar acts of sabotage and terrorism.

Mzali Addresses Assembly

LD061758 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The Tunisian House of Representatives this morning held a general session within the framework of the extraordinary session, to debate a draft law concerning an increase in the exceptional solidarity funds and the introduction of provisional extraordinary funds to deal with the situation resulting from the expulsion of the Tunisian workers from Libya.

Mohamed Mzali, the prime minister and minister of interior, spoke at the beginning of the session. He set forth to the House of Representatives the aspects of this crisis and its dimensions. He also recalled the measures taken to avert the threats, deal with any emergencies, and to find suitable and quick solutions for the problems resulting from this extraordinary situation.

Mohamed Mzali hailed the firm stance taken by all sectors of the Tunisian people, their full cohesiveness, and unflawed unity behind its system and its president. Mohamed Mzali affirmed that the homeland is going through some danger and there are some forces which are active overtly and covertly. Therefore we must be vigilant and united to avert the danger and deal with the situation.

The rpime minister pointed out that a number of measures have been taken [words indistinct] expelled from Libya and to show them sympathy, integrate them in the economic circle, consolidate security measures, and gain the world public opinion on our side. He thanked in this respect the brothers who have supported Tunisia in this trying period, particularly Algeria and Iraq. Mohamed Mzali reiterated his great regret about the irresponsible stance of some leaders of the General Union of Tunisian Workers vis-a-vis the crisis, who are disregarding the full mobilization of the nation in order to deal with this situation.

Mzali Praises Algerian Support

LD080959 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Mr Mohamed Mzali, the Destourian Socialist Party [PSD] secretary general, prime minister, and minister of interior conferred with the cadres and activists of Bizerte and Mateur at the end of his working visit to the region yesterday. He delivered a speech, the contents of which will be relayed by our correspondent in Bizerte, Rachid Bakkay:

Mr Mohamed Mzali, the PSD secretary general, prime minister, and minister of interior crowned his working visit to Bzierte by attending a huge mass gathering at the party headquarters in Mateur with the attendance of a number of members of the government, Political Bureau, and regional cadres. On this occasion, the prime minister delivered a valuable speech; at the beginning of the speech he recalled the visit that he had paid to Mateur 3 months after his appointment as prime minister.

Mr Mohamed Mzali said: As Tunisians we believe in Arab unity, and we consider it as an inevitable end; we do not accept anything but the Bourguibian principles in this field, and we do not accept that some people adopt Arab unity as a slogan for controlling the people by force. Unity cannot be thought of or worked for except by sincere responsible dialogue and is based on democracy and consideration of human rights.

In talks about the provocations by the Libyan regime against Tunisia, Mr Mohamed Mzali said that this minicrisis enabled us to know our true friends and brothers. At the forefront of those who supported us are Iraq and Algeria. This solidarity took many forms and was shown by the supreme leaderships of Iraq and Algeria. President Chadli Bendjedid insisted on conveying Algerian solidarity with Tunisia personally to President Habib Bourguiba.

Baly Receives French Envoy

LD061629 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] The French ambassador to Tunisia, Eric Rouleau, was received yesterday by the Tunisian minister of national defense, Slaheddine Baly. The meeting takes place on the 31st day of the Tunisian-Libyan crisis. The French ambassador was accompanied by the military attache, Colonel Yvan de Ligniere.

Party Official Addresses Rally

LD081317 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Within the framework of solidarity meetings with our brothers who have been expelled from Libya, Hadi Bakoush, director of the PSD presided in [word indistinct] over a mass meeting; he made a speech analyzing the crisis with which the Libyan authorities tried to confuse our great republican system.

He said the whole world is witness to the mass expulsions carried out with extreme violence and cruelty and without respect for the contracts and agreements between the two countries on the resident of Tunisian workers in Libya.

He stressed that the Libyan claim that dispensing with the workers was due to the difficult economic situation in Libya is refuted by other statements issued by the highest Libyan officials which point out that the expulsion of the Tunisian workers was for political reasons.

Hadi Bakoush also refuted the Libyan authorities' claim that they warned the Tunisian Government of their intention to dispense with our workers. He said that the truth, which became clear today, is that the expulsion of the Tunisian workers was a link in a chain of aggression against Tunisia prepared by the Libyan regime.

In this respect he talked about the Libyan terrorist network, which was exposed by the Tunisian security authorities. He pointed out that the Libyan aggression reached the extent of explicit threats to use force and of violating Tunisian air space.

The PSD director warned the Libyan side of the consequences of violating our air space. He said that both times, when the sanctity of our air space was violated we restricted ourselves to protest notes, but in the future it will be difficult to keep silent about such an aggressive action.

Hadi Bakoush added that we have the means of deterrence of which we are proud. Since the Qafsa operation we have consolidated our defensive abilities, and spent hundreds of billions to obtain modern weapons and to train officers, NCO's, and technicians to use these modern weapons so that our Armed Forces will be able to fulfill their duty of defending our dear homeland. In addition to the military, we have competent, faithful, and experienced human power, veterans and youth, who constitute a striking force for defending the independence of the homeland and its territorial integrity.

The PSD director praised the marvellous national solidarity which foiled the schemes of the Libyan regime. He called on all institutions, organizations, and citizens to contribute to the fund for assisting workers returning from Libya, because this is a duty no less than preparing to carry weapons and going to the battlefield.

KENYA

Moi Warns Ugandan Negotiations on Public Hostility

EA071544 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
7 Sep 85 p 6

[Editorial: "What's Wanted of Uganda's Factions?"]

[Text] President Moi, who is chairing the current Ugandan peace talks, reminded the parties, when the talks were adjourned again on Thursday, that it would serve no cause for them to make snide remarks against each other for public consumption. Judging from the smiles creasing the faces of Colonel Wilson Toko and Mr Yoweri Museveni, as they emerged from the conference hall at Nairobi's Harambee House on Wednesday, there is no ground for the statement by certain observers that the talks hit a deadlock.

Col Toko, as head of the government delegation, and Mr Museveni, chief of the Guerrilla National Resistance Movement (NRM), may sit on opposite sides of the political table, but it is clear that both sides are anxious that the talks should succeed.

It is clear that the talks have been postponed only so that the government delegation can obtain fresh instructions concerning — we presume — a proposal made by the NRM side during the Thursday morning sitting. But this is where the need for circumspection lies. If the presumed NRM proposal is in any way connected with some of the demands which the organization has already made on the ruling Military Council then we know how stringent it must be.

That is the point. The fact that the parties want a long-lasting peace for the sake of long-suffering Ugandans does not mean that their several positions at the talks has become any less rigid than hitherto. That is why they must be absolutely clear in their minds what they are signing before they sign any mutually binding document. They should not rush into anything, but each side must consult with the highest authority on its side before it returns to the round table.

As behind-the-scenes consultations are taking place, however, what good would it serve for one side to rush to the media with malevolent statements that might jeopardize the present informal ceasefire arrangements between the government and the guerrilla forces?

This is the question President Moi seemed to be asking on Thursday. The two main Ugandan parties — there were others in the talks — have placed their trust in him, and he has agreed to serve as a go-between so that our sister country of Uganda can arrive at a new modus vivendi in which stability serves as the medium for rapid reconstruction and accumulation of plenty.

Since taking over as president of Kenya, seven years ago, President Moi has taken deliberate steps to restore good-neighbourliness in this region of Africa, taking a central part in talks aimed at reviving certain erstwhile common services from which the three countries of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania could reap great dividents. Reviving these is impossible when one or another of the three former partners is beset with internal chaos. That is among the reasons why the Kenyan leader has agreed to try to bring the warring Ugandan factions together. Kenyans and Tanzanians have an interest in it just as much as do Ugandans.

Thus anything done now by any of the negotiating parties that may injure the feelings of the other side can only put paid to these third party efforts at reconciliation.

Every faction is convinced, rightly or wrongly, that its position is the best for Uganda. But all parties must remember that the interests of Ugandans are much higher than those of any one party. The parties must, therefore, be willing to sacrifice some of their own interests before they return to the round table, if they can give more than they take, it is Ugandans as a whole who will be winners.

Ugandan Minister Cited on Possible Amin Return

EA091134 Nairobi THE NAIROBI TIMES in English
9 Sep p 1

["Uganda: Idi Amin Free to Return to Uganda Says Minister" — *NAIROBI TIMES* headline]

[Excerpt] Luanda, Sunday: Former Ugandan leader, Idi Amin, is free to return to the country from exile but he will be subject to possible legal action for crimes committed during his reign, Uganda's minister for local government, Mr Ocaya Lakidi, said here.

Lakidi was in Luanda, Angola to attend a non-aligned ministerial conference. He also said the postponed talks between his government and Uganda's main guerrilla movement would resume next week in Nairobi, the Kenyan capital. Talks between the new Kampala regime and guerrillas of the National Resistance Army (NRA) were adjourned for the second time on Thursday at the request of the government to allow time for further consultations. A first round of peace talks in Nairobi between the two sides had also ended inconclusively the previous week.

Lakidi charged the NRA and its leader, former defence minister Yoweri Museveni, of being more concerned with his personal interests than with achieving peace and national reconciliation in the troubled East African state. But he added that he was convinced differences between the government and the NRA could be worked out politically and stressed that fighting with the guerrillas had ceased since the July 27 coup which toppled President Milton Obote. Turning to Idi Amin, whose 1971-1979 rule over Uganda was marked by widespread reports of human rights abuses, Lakidi said all Ugandan exiles were free to return home if they were prepared to accept the country's laws. He said this also applied to Amin and added that it would be up to Uganda's courts to decide if the former leader should be tried for crimes allegedly committed by him. Amin is currently living in Saudi Arabia and many members of his former army have already returned to Uganda, Lakidi said.

Official On Somalia Accepting U.S. Nuclear Waste

EA082006 Nairobi THE SUNDAY NATION in English 8 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by Khakhudu Agunda entitled "Nuclear Dumping Worries Kenyan"]

[Text] A Kenyan environmental officer has pleaded with Somalia to reconsider its decision to allow the U.S. to dump nuclear wastes in its waters. Mr Samuel Njuguna of Kenyatta University made the appeal yesterday when he called at Nation House to announce that he and five of his colleagues will form a continental body to fight against all sorts of pollution.

Said Mr Njuguna: Nuclear wastes have long-term effects on African countries including Somalia itself. My colleagues and I appeal to the Somali Government to reverse the decision for the good of all the people of Africa.

The dumping of nuclear wastes in Somalia, he said, would mostly affect the neighbouring countries of Kenya and Ethiopia. The underground water of the people of Kenya's north-eastern province in boreholes would be polluted.

Appealing to the OAU and other African governments to bring pressure to bear on the Somali Government. Mr Njuguna wondered why the U.S. which has its own seas and deserts, should dump in Africa. The only reason I can think of is that they know the long-term effects of nuclear waste and would like to dump them as far away as possible from their shores.

The proposed body, the environmental officer said, would be called Do Not Pollute Africa Movement, and would aim at educating people on the danges of cultural, chemical and ideological pollution in Africa.

UGANDA

NRA Leader Comments on Talks Breakdown

MB071225 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 6 Sep 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] After less than 2 days, the second round of peace talks in Nairobi this week between Uganda's Military Council and Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army [NRA] broke up amid some pessimism, although another attempt is scheduled for next week. Museveni is reported to be demanding half the seats on the Military Council and a major role for his guerrillas in the National Army. Meanwhile, the guerrillas have a pretty free hand in the areas they control in Uganda and are not averse to helping themselves to large amounts of money from local banks. On the line to Nairobi, Elizabeth Blunt asked Yoweri Museveni why this week's talks have been adjourned so quickly.

[Begin recording] [Museveni] The Kampala group requested adjournment to consult with their superiors and we agreed.

[Blunt] What are they consulting about?

[Museveni] That one I cannot disclose at the moment. We shall talk about that maybe in the next few weeks.

[Blunt] Meanwhile, Uganda is really without any very settled form of government, how long can this sort of delay go on?

[Museveni] Having governments for the sake of having governments is not the solution for Africa. Some of the governments are better off by not being there. So, it is better if we have a government which is really a government that represents the interests of the population , rather than merely fabricating something one calls government which is not actually a government that is not in the interest of the population.

[Blunt] Now, what are you demanding from the people in Kampala, are you really still asking for half the seats on the Military Council?

[Museveni] No, we never asked for half of the seats on the whole council. I cannot disclose what we want at this juncture, but it is not accurate to say that we want 50 percent of all the seats. No. That should be clear. We want some representation, but it is not that. But I cannot disclose exactly what we want at this moment.

[Blunt] Is that what is being haggled over now?

[Museveni] Yes, it is one fo the points. There are others like the prescription of the formula for integrating the army and so on.

[Blunt] Do you really expect most of your men to be integrated into the Ugandan army?

[Museveni] They will have to be. That is a must. Anybody who tries to tamper with that will be in a lot of problems. Our army is the core of the struggle. So, there is no compromise on that point. You can be sure.

[Blunt] But everyone who has met your men say that a lot of them are very young indeed, much younger than normal age for admission into the army.

[Museveni] No. Those who are young, they can be sorted out in different way. But if they want to go in the army, why not? We can build military schools for them. There are such institutions in other countries.

[Blunt] Some people might say, Mr Museveni, one of Uganda's greatest problems is that it already has too many soldiers and smaller the army the better, what would you say to that?

[Museveni] The problem is not so many soldiers. The problem is that Uganda is still having wrong types of armies. That has been the problem. But, otherwise, in terms of number, that can also be examined but the fundamental problem is the wrong types of armies that have been in Uganda not so much the number.

[Blunt] What are your men doing at the moment?

[Museveni] Well, they are just training. They are training and going on with their routine duties, especially training. Training is our main occupation now.

[Blunt] Some of them the other day, I believe, carried out what is really the biggest bank robbery in Ugandan history, taking the money from the bank leaving mostly IOU's, so the bank could be paid back later. Was that on your orders?

[Museveni] Yes, it was with my full knowledge. It was with my full knowledge. Not that particular bank but in general we approve over the policy, we do not call it robbing, we call it confiscating. Confiscating money in government custody, in the custody of the regime in power.

[Blunt] Does that have anything to do with your social policy, it is not an attempt to transfer wealth for the banks to the people?

[Museveni] No, no, no, now this is a ridiculous [words indistinct], this is just to provide money to pay for food, to pay for textiles we use, to pay for soap. That's all. Whether we would be [words indistinct].

[Blunt] They left an IOU at the bank, who is going to pay it back?

[Museveni] Well, I will have to be the [word indistinct] regime. This war we are carrying out is for the people, for our freedom.

[Blunt] And when you form part of the government, you will pay this money back?

[Museveni] Yes, that is why they left [words indistinct].

Ugandan Bank Robbers Claim to be From NRA

EA071502 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
7 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpt] The armed men who stole sh 400,000,000 from a central bank at Kabale, 280 miles south-west of here, last Wednesday demanded and signed the bank's vouchers as members of Yoweri Musevenis National Resistance Army (NRA), a senior official of the bank said in Kampala.

The official, who asked not to be named said first reports from Kabale indicated the robbers had actually signed some papers to acknowledge that they had taken the money, but that the management in Kampala had not yet had an opportunity to physically examine those papers.

Other unconfirmed reports reaching the capital say the robbers said before departure that the Urgandan Ministry of Defence would one day pay the money.

Meanwhile, *AGAFA E. BUDDU*, a weekly published in Masaka town provided more details of the robbery yesterday. It said a large group of armed people who included women, some of them pregnant, raided the town on the morning of Wednesday.

Road blocks were set up on all highways leading into and out of Kabale, cutting off traffic. The invaders then went to the bank's currency centre, which supplies most of the commercial banks in the western region. The management was forced to surrender all the cash available, which they did without resistance. The robbers then signed bank vouchers and left without harming anybody. The paper says the operation took some time to accomplish and that it was some hours before traffic started flowing again, police did not attempt to intervene.

Tito Okello Meets With Kitgum Elders

EA072004 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] The Military Council is committed to finding a solution to the problems which are preventing peace, unity and the rule of law to prevail in Uganda. This was reiterated by the chairman of the Military Coucnil and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa today when was receiving elders from Kitgum who presented to him a memorandum from the people of the district. He appealed to all Ugandans to work together to promote peace, unity and stability in the country.

He informed the elders that the Military Council did not depose Obote in favor of any political party, and therefore, he added, the people of Uganda should work together without political, religious or tribal differences for the betterment of Uganda.

Okello Receives Women's, Muslim Delegations

EA060858 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council and head of state, Gen Tito Okello Lutwa, has emphasized the need for Ugandans to work together in unity in order to develop the country. Gen Okello was receiving a delegation of women leaders from the National Council of Women at Parliament buildings in Kampala. The head of state regretted the tendency among Ugandans to get divided on religious, tribal and other grounds.

On behalf of the National Council of Women, Miss Bernedette (Oloo), appreciated the efforts of the Military Council to bring peace, tranquillity and prosperity to the country. She briefed Gen Tito Okello on the conference held recently in Nairobi to aid the UN Women's Decade.

Later Gen Tito Okello received a delegation of the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council led by the Chief Kadhi, Sheikh Kassim Mulumba, who expressed appreciation of the work the Military Council is doing in restoring peace and stability to the country. He assured the general of the Muslim support to the council in its efforts of restoring peace and stability. The head of state reiterated his call to all Ugandans in exile and in the bush to come back and join others in developing their country.

Okello on Expanded UK Military Aid to Army

EA062246 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] The chairman of the military council and head of state, General Tito Okello, has said that he looks forward to continued and expanded British assistance to Uganda in training the Uganda National Liberation Army, UNLA. The general was receiving the leader of the British military advisory and training team in Uganda, Colonel (Prince Lewis), at his office in the parliament buildings in Kampala. This was the first meeting between the two since Gen Okello became head of state and chairman of the military council. During the meeting the chairman and Col (Lewis) discussed matters of mutual interest, especially the training of UNLA officers and men by the British team. Gen Tito Okello thanked the British Government for extending training facilities to the UNLA. The meeting was also attended by the chief of defense forces, Lieutenant-General Basilo Olara Okello.

CHAD

Clashes Between Chad, Libyan Troops Reported

Government Statement

AB071530 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1336 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Press release read by Minister Delegate to the Presidency in Charge of Information Mahamat Soumaila — place and date not given]

[Text] Press Release: The ministry delegate to the presidency of the republic in charge of information wishes to inform the national and international public of the following: several combatants led by Goukouni Gued, the chief of defense staff of the Chadian Armed Forces [FAT], supported by Moussa Sougui, chief of staff of the FAT, on 4 September 1985 attacked Libyan positions in Faya Largeau. The clashes, which were particularly violent, left several hundred dead and wounded. This event throws a new light on the ever-increasing explosive relations between the Libyan occupants (?and those Chadians who at one time were misled and used by the Libyan expansionists. And here they are again, these same Chadians, more than ever conscious of the criminal policy) of the slave-dealer regime of Tripoli, inspired daily by the annexing practices, and confronted daily with the humiliations and the acts of repression of the occupational forces. Here they are, (?these same Chadians, who, moved by their) patriotism, heroically attacked Libyan positions in Faya. The Chadian people hail the courage and the patriotism of Goukouni Gued, Moussa Sougui and their companions. The Chadian people (?are with them) because the combat of Goukouni Gued and Moussa Sougui and their (?troops) is the very combat whose fire is burning in the hearts of all patriotic Chadians who are resolved to defend the independence, freedom, and the territorial integrity of Chad. Thus the fatherland calls on all those patriots to share and assume the heroic (?trial) in which Goukouni Gued and Moussa Sougui and their armies are engaged in Faya Largeau.

They came from (?Ennedi, Fada, Roumyanga, Yadibe, Gourou, Joubliy, Oumou, Gouar, Sokesokou, Kouta, Ilaham, and Aouzou. Everywhere, the Chadian patriots turn their arms against the Libyan enemies for the liberation of all our occupied lands in order to destroy and chase out the Libyan bandits.

AFP Report

AB071450 Paris AFP in English 1401 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Ndjamena, Sept 7 (AFP) — The Chadian Government today said armed units of the opposition Chadian Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) had clashed with their Libyan allies in the north of the country, leaving hundreds of dead and wounded.

The Information Ministry released a statement saying a large number of troops loyal to GUNT leader Goukouni Oueddei on Wednesday attacked Libyan positions in the oasis of Faya Largeau. The statement, which gave no reason for the reported outbreak of fighting, indicated that the clashes were continuing and that the GUNT forces were being led by Mr. Goukouni's army chief-of-staff, Goukouni Gued, and its tactical chief Moussa Sougou. There was no independent confirmation of the government report.

The Libyan troops backing GUNT units first seized Faya Largeau during an offensive against the Ndjamena government of Hissene Habre in mid-1983. The joint Libyan-GUNT armies were halted after France dispatched troops to help defend the Ndjamena regime, and since late 1983 Libyan and GUNT troops have held the northern half of the country.

Certain factions within GUNT have in the past raised objections to the major role being played by Libya in the Chadian opposition and a meeting of GUNT factions late last month in the West African state of Benin sent a series of complaints to Libya over its actions in northern Chad. Among the complaints listed were charges that Tripoli was setting up a Libyan-style administration in northern Chad and impeding the movement of Chadian opposition leaders.

The interior ministry, which today praised the two GUNT officers it said were responsible for this week's attacks on Libyan units in Faya Largeau, said the incidents showed up the "increasingly explosive" relations between "the Libyan occupiers and those Chadians who were once fooled and used" by Tripoli.

Libyan forces are reported to be building a major landing-strip at Faya Largeau, a huge palm-grove in north-central Chad.

GUNT Spokesman Denies Clash

AB071618 Paris AFP in French 1551 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Paris, 7 Sep (AFP) — A spokesman of the Chadian opposition today denied the statement given by the Chadian Government that violent clashes occurred between the forces of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT — opposition group) and Libyan troops in Faya Largeau (northern Chad).

Mohamad Djarma Kharte, officer in charge of external relations of the National Liberation Council of the GUNT, denied that any such clashes occurred. Speaking in a telephone conversation with AFP-Paris, Mr Djarma Kharte, who said he was calling from Tripoli and that he was in Faya Largeau 48 hours ago, asserted, on the contrary, that clashes rather occurred among the various elements of the Chadian government forces in Abeche (eastern Chad), Am Timan (southeastern Chad), and Mongo (Ntaje) from 4 to 6 September.

Bardai Radio Reports Commando-FAN Elements Clash

AB071846 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1828 GMT 7 Sep 85

["Very important military communique" read by announcer]

[Text] Following a radio message monitored from the enemy, violent clashes too place at Abeche between some commandos and other FAN [National Armed Forces] elements on 4 September 1985. The clashes continued until 6 September and spread to Mango in Guerra Province. Heavy exchange of fire is still continuing between the two sides. In the face of this situation andbecause of the damages that are likely to be caused within the innocent civilian population, it is evident that the National Liberation Army, ANL, cannot stand by with folded arms. (?In fact), the tension along the Ndjamena-Abeche axis has been reported on Radio Bardai in recent days.

GAMBIA

President Receives Togolese, Malian Ministers

AB061027 Dakar Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Yesterday evening at Banjul, President Jawara received Mr Atsu Koffi Amega, Togolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, who conveyed him a message from President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo. Mr Amega did not disclose the content of the message but he declared at the end of the audience that Togo and the Gambia are ECOWAS member states and that it was necessary for them to have periodic consultations.

Mr Atsu Koffi Amega, it is recalled, is currently on an African tour which has already led him to Cape Verde, Senegal, Mali and Mauritania. After the Gambia, he will successively go to Guinea-Bissau and Guinea (Conakry) and in Sierra Leone.

The Gambian president also received on Thursday evening the Malian minister of culture, youth and sports, Mr Mohamed Ahmed Ag Hamani, who conveyed him a message from the Malian head of state, General Moussa Traore. The content of the message was not disclosed.

GHANA

Envoy to Ivory Coast Returns to Post After Talks

AB062131 Accra Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Ghana's ambassador to the Ivory Coast, Colonel Dan Prah, has flown back to his post after consultations with the government on persistant harrasement of Ghanaians living in the Ivory Coast. Col Prah told newsmen before departure that he held discussions with the government on the situation, and that a government official is accompanying him to assist in assessing the situation for a decision to be taken. He, however, pointed out that the Ivorian Government is not expelling anybody from that country. Col Prah said the governments of the two countries are in close contact to avoid any rift in their friendly relations as a result of the incident. He reassured the public that the Ivorian Government is doing everything possible to arrest the situation and is hopeful that by now the situation has improved.

Wounded Nationals Return From Ivory Coast

AB090730 Accra Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Reports reaching Accra from the Western Region speak of the arrival of about 200 Ghanaians from the Ivory Coast following looting and harassment by Ivorian nationals and gendarmes. The returnees, mostly women, said their plight is the result of allegations that Ivorians have been killed following the football match in Kumasi between the Black Stars and the Ivorian national team, the Elephants. Most of the returnees, with wounds, are being treated by port health officials at Jaway Wharf with assistance from medical personnel and officials of the Immigration Department and the Half Assini District Mobilization Program. They have supplied drugs for the victims, but are finding it difficult to camp them because there are no facilities at their disposal. Sympathetic members of the Ghana Private Road Transport Union have offered to transport them to Takoradi, Accra, and Kumasi at very moderate fares.

Among the returnees are 47 who hail from the Central Region, 35 from the Eastern Region, 28 from the Volta Region, 21 from Ashanti, 20 from the Western Region, and 5 from the Brong Ahafo Region. [figures as heard].

NIGERIA

UK's Howe To Visit To Restore Diplomatic Ties

AB080900 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Britain has explained that the proposed visit by the foreign and Commonwealth secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, to Nigeria is to restore full diplomatic relations. He will arrive in Lagos on Tuesday for a 2-day visit. Both countries withdrew their high commissioners last year over the Umaru Dikko affair. A British Foreign Office spokesman said Sir Howe will discuss developments in southern Africa in addition to talks on bilateral relations. He will also deliver a message to Nigerian president Major General Ibrahim Babangida as well as pay a courtesy call on the chief of General Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe. The Dikko affair is also likely to be brought up. Nigeria (?is requesting) Britain to extradite the former transport minister, who is to stand trial for some economic (?charges).

Babangida Message to Saudi Authorities on Ties

AB090625 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The Federal Military Government has reaffirmed its commitment to enhance friendly relations between Nigeria and Saudi Arabia. This was contained in a message sent to the Saudi authorities by the president and commander in chief of the armed forces, Major General Ibrahim Babangida. A member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, Major General Muhammadu Nasko, who led the delegation bearing the message, told newsmen at Murtala Mohammed Airport yesterday that the message had nothing to do with the deposed chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major General Tunde Idiagbon, now residing in Saudi Arabia.

Babangida Meets With Army Council Members

AB061612 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida today at Dodan Barracks held private talks with some members of the Armed Forces ruling council. They included the former minister of the federal capital territory, Major General Mamman Vatsa and the general officer commanding 3d Army Division, Brigadier Joshua Dogonyaro. In an interview with the Radio Nigeria State House correspondent, Brigadier Dogonyaro said that the names of ministers will be released soon. He refused to elaborate. Also at Dodan Barracks today to see the president, was the former external affairs minister, Dr Ibrahim Gambari who declined to speak with newsmen.

MALI

President Traore Receives Benjedid Envoy

AB061854 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The president of the republic, General Moussa Traore, this morning received in audience Mr Boualem Bessaieh, member of the FLN Central Committee and minister of posts and telecommunications of the Algerian Democratic Republic. The Algerian minister delivered a message from President Chadli Benjedid to President Traore. The excellent relations between Algeria and Mali as well as the development of the political situation in the subregion, in Africa, and in the rest of the world were the salient points raised during the audience. Present at the meeting were the minister of labor and civil service, Mr Modibo Keita, who is acting as foreign minister; the secretary general of the Presidency, Mr Mohamed A. Toure; the diplomatic counsellor, Mr Moctar Coulibaly; and the Algerian ambassador to Mali.

ANGOLA

UNITA Reports Downing Helicopter in Moxico

MB090713 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 9 Sep (KUP) — One MI-25 helicopter was shot down by UNITA forces on 4 September, 18 km from Lago Dilolo in Moxico Province.

The occupants aboard the aircraft were burned to death. They were: crew commander Osvaldo Jose da Costa, co-pilot Manuel Jose Sebastiao, and crew technician Jose Moises Almeida Gama. This was revealed in a UNITA war communique signed by the armed forces chief of staff, Brigadier Alberto Joaquim Vinama Chendovava. According to the communique issued on 7 September, the helicopter, with registration number P-321, was completely burned.

BOTSWANA

Minister on RSA Sanctions, Press Freedom

MB061243 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] The minister for presidential affairs and public administration, Mr Ponatshego Kedikilwe, has described as absurd,speculation in the private media and some local circles that the government was beginning to crack down on the press. The speculation followed the deportation of Mr (Mxolise Mxasha), a senior reporter for the local paper, the *BOTSWANA GUARDIAN*, under a presidential decree.

Answering a question during a session with journalists for the UN office for emergency operations now visiting Botswana, Mr Kedikilwe wondered how the expulsion of one person could be misconstrued as government's attitude towards the press. He said Mr (Mxasha) was not the first person to be told to leave Botswana. The minister said other people who had nothing to do with journalism had been deported. He said that Mr (Mxasha's) deportation had nothing to do with his activities as a journalist, and that such an allegation was completely baseless. Mr Kedikilwe pointed out that the government believes in the freedom of the press, and that even the government media sometimes criticizes certain aspects of the government.

On Botswana's position regarding sanctions against South Africa, Minister Kedikilwe said Botswana's stand was cautionary. He said there was no doubt the country would suffer some effect if there were sanctions. He said the question was whether the sanctions would arrest the situation in southern Africa and bring about sanity. He said if that was the case, then we might have to suffer a little. However, the minister said if there were other methods that will be less disruptive in terms of economic development, then they are the ways to be adopted.

He said there should still be room for persuasion, to ask South Africa to see reason. The minister also said that the government has always been aware of the dangers posed by the heightened political crisis in South Africa. He said the situation in South Africa was not self-sustaining, and that the government was not at all surprised that things were going th way they did. The minister said the government does not think the black South Africans will forever accept the situation of subjugation. They will eventually say: Enough is enough.

MOZAMBIQUE

Armed Forces Capture MNR Headquarters

MB070859 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] The so-called operational headquarters of the armed bandits in the Gorongosa mountains was taken by assault in a joint operation by Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops. President Samora Machel, who visited the place yesterday, told the press that the capture of the main base of the armed bandits in the Gorongosa plateau was a very important step in these operations to annhilate the armed bandits. We took the base in 5 hours. We have broken the backbone of the snake and we will continue until we catch its head, said President Samora Machel.

According to our correspondent, the joint Mozambique-Zimbabwe operations started on 1 July, and in addition to the capture of the main base, these forces captured other bases in the area. Thus the Muchamba base, south of Chimoio, which protected the sabotage operations in the region of the railroad and the Beira-Machipanda pipeline, was also captured by the joint Mozambique-Zimbabwe forces. An airstrip about 800 meters long, which allowed the landing of Dakota planes to supply the Gorongosa base with war materiel, was occupied by our forces, which we verified on the spot. The (Rungo) base, south of the operational headquarters, also known as the Banana House, also fell into the hands of our forces. The quantity of war materiel captured at this and other bandit bases is estimated in the hundreds of tons, and included ammunition, assorted weaponry, and transmitters and receivers. This war equipment could have sustained the guerilla warfare for 3 consecutive years.

We have just received information from our correspondent from Gorongosa, that the Gogogo base, where the bandits have what they called a military academy, is being besieged by the joint Mozambique-Zimbabwe force while mopping-up operations are continuing around this base to annihilate any vestiges of the bandits.

Yesterday, President Samora Machel met the Chimoio population and he urged them to make Manica and Sofala Provinces the graveyard of the armed bandits. In this meeting, which was attended by about 20,000 people, President Machel explained once more the nature of the armed bandits, and he stressed that we must fight them until the end, because only then can we avoid a generation of bandits. President Machel then referred to the meeting with Julius Nyerere and Robert Mugabe in Harare, where they discussed the best way to annihilate armed banditry in Africa. Before this mass rally, President Machel had visited some operational centers in Manica Province. At those meetings, President Machel received several donations to strengthen the military capability of the country.

Machel Returns

MB061939 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] President Samora Machel returned to Maputo today after making a working visit to Manica Province. Samora Machel arrived in Manica yesterday morning accompanied by Alberto Chipande, minister of defense; Armando Guebuza, minister in the presidency; Aranda da Silva, minister of home trade; and Pascoal Mocumbi, minister of health.

RSA Equipment Captured

MB080708 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] We have with us our colleague Rodrigues Bila, who has followed the joint Mozambique-Zimbabwe military operation against the armed bandits' main base in Gorongosa.

[Bila] I was one of the Mozambican journalists who accompanied His Excellency President Samora Machel to the Gorongosa base, which was taken last week by the Mozambican Armed Forces in coordination with the Zimbabwean Armed Forces. It was a joint operation launched in that zone. What I can say about the Gorongosa base, the so-called operataional headquarters of the armed bandits in Mozambique, is that the base was taken and that much war materiel was seized. This equipment had been stolen from several economic and social sectors of our economy. The most important feature of that base is that it also included a number of the small bases spread around the main base. The most important base, called Banana House, is on the mountain and is flanked by two rivers. One of them is called Vanduzi River and the other is called Muazi River. We walked on foot through this zone for a long time — about 3 hours — and we saw the great hideout of the armed bandits. They left much equipment and war materiel — ammunition, stolen trucks, generators, typewriters, photocopying machines, and so on.

[Unidentified announcer] You have described the equipment left behind. Can you now describe this military operation?

[Bila] Well, to describe the operation is a bit difficult to do because I was not there when the operation was launched. I did not watch the taking of the main base. The operation lasted about 5 hours, it started at 0500 and by 1000 the base was taken. During this period many bandits were killed and many fled. The information we have is that there are many bases around the mountain and those were also taken. The Gogogo base, which the bandits call the military academy of the MNR, is to the north of Maringue District. We also have information that at that base there were many white people, but we could not verify this. We can also confirm that Afonso Dhlakama fled. He was on the base, but apparently he fled on a motorbike, leaving his glasses behind. He ran away with his assistant, and they ran in the direction of (?Guarda) where we presume he has his family. What I can say is that in no time this base will be taken, because it has been encircled.

There is an important detail about the armed bandits that we learned of at the main MNR base. We found 40 transmit and receive radios, and these radios work with the help of a generator, as was explained to us by Brigadier (Candeia) of the Zimbabwean forces. He said that the accumulators that we saw have a label on them with the date 2 July 1984; therefore, this must be South African equipment which the MNR received on 2 July 1984. Curiously enough, the Zimbabwean troops (?have been using the same type of equipment) since 4 July 1984, thus we can see the coincidence that this supply was made at the same time, some months after the signing of the Nkomati Accord. This is further proof of the South African involvement in this war.

I do not know the total number of bases destroyed. I can not give an exact number, but I must add that there are many bases around this area that were destroyed and when we left Gorongosa, helicopters were taking off on search and mopping-up operations.

MNR Says Attack Repelled

PA071556 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1502 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Lisbon, 7 Sep (EFE) — Today the Mozambican National Resistance Movement (RENAMO) will release 10 religious people, 2 Britons, 2 Italians, and 3 Portuguese which it is holding hostage, according to an announcement made in Lisbon by Jorge Correira, RENAMO's representative in Europe.

The hostages, who were captured during a RENAMO attack on the Luabo Sugar Central, in the central province of Zambezia, will be released near the Malawi border, the spokesman said.

The Italian hostages are Gaetano Pasqualichio and Filipo Guarniel; the Britons are Malcom Blakey and John Cunell; and the religious people are 10 missionaires — 7 nuns (5 of whom belong to the Saint Joseph of Cluny Order and 2 to the Doroteas Order) and 3 Jesuits.

The Portuguese citizens are Alberto Macedo, Henrique Miranda, and Tome Xavier. Miranda and Xavier were born in Goa, India. RENAMO is still holding two unidentified Soviet citizens.

It has also been reported that RENAMO will also deliver Antonio Soares, a Portuguese, and his wife and four children who had been voluntarily living with the movement for the past year.

RENAMO states in a communique that the attacks launched by Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces against their central base in the Gorongoza mountain range, in the central province of Sofala, were violently repelled. The Maputo government announced today that this base has been occupied.

NAMIBIA

Nujoma Condemns RSA Conscription of Namibians

AB081000 Dakar PANA in English 1605 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Luanda, 7 Sept (ANGOP/PANA) — The president of the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) of Namibia, Sam Nujoma, today condemned the forced conscription of

Namibians into the racist army and thereby Namibianizing the war.

Sam Nujema was speaking at a press conference in Luanda where he is attending the 8th Nonaligned ministerial meeting. With more than 10,000 of its regular forces now deployed in African townships across racist South Africa, the regime's defence perimeter is now being over-stretched: hence the campaign for conscription, Sam Nujoma said.

The intensification of repression in Namibia is intended to compel the population to submit to Pretoria's puppet circus in Windhoek, which was proclaimed by Botha on June 17 this year, the SWAPO statement read by its president said.

The SWAPO president in regard to negotiations with South Africa said that there were no good prospects for any peaceful resolution as long as constructive engagement is alive, but in the meantime the armed struggle would be intensified.

SOUTH AFRICA

Proposal for Pass Law Abolition Predicted

MB080910 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 8 Sep 85 pp 1,4

[By political correspondent David Breier]

[Text] The President's Council is expected to recommend within the next few days that South Africa's pass system, which has caused the arrest of more than 18 million blacks since it was first introduced in 1916, should be scrapped.

The recommendation is contained in a report which was to have been published next week but is now likely to be made public the following week because of printing delays. It could be publihsed as early as next Monday.

The report could have a decisive effect on the course of anti-South African sanctions in the United States which will go before Congress in the coming week.

It could strengthen the chance of a possible veto by President Reagan or else mobilise the 34 votes in the Senate needed to sustain a veto.

South Africa's President's Council, which advises the government directly, has been working on the influx-control report for several months and its recommendations will probably be included in legislation at present being prepared by the Government for next year's session of Parliament.

If the Government accepts the main thrust of the President's Council recommendations, this could be the single most important reform it has yet undertaken.

The constitutional affairs committee of the President's Council is believed to have accepted that the pass system must go and should be replaced by a positive urbanisation policy which does not turn people into criminals for not having the right document.

This means that all South Africans, irrespective of colour, will carry a uniform identity book.

People will not be arrested for failing to carry an identity book, or "dompas" as the document for blacks has been called.

This will in effect remove the legal barriers preventing black rural people from seeking employment in the cities.

Instead of trying to put up legal barriers, the President's Council is likely to suggest thatt vast self-help housing or site-and-service schemes be established to accommodate black influx to the cities. This could encourage people to move to certain areas and not others by using inducements rather than punishment.

It may also recommend that the informal sector, including hawking and backyard industries, be encouraged to provide employment for the new influx.

This could overtake the previous Government proposal that black influx should be tied to the availability of housing and jobs.

The South American model in which squatters have been encouraged to move to required areas by providing site-and-service schemes and job opportunities, could be followed.

President P.W. Botha hinted strongly at the new dispensation in his controversial speech in Durban last month. However he could not spell it out as he had to wait for the President's Council report.

He said that influx control had become outdated and costly. He also announced that site-and-service schemes for blacks would be established. And he also announced the abolition of red-tape. This could give a boost to a black informal business sector which could employ much of the new influx.

The Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, has announced that legislation to remove the "negative aspects" of influx control would probably be introduced in Parliament next year and would include the recommendations of the President's Council.

According to diplomatic sources, a clear statement from the Government stating that influx control is to be abolished, would be a powerful weapon in the hands of President Reagan.

As he has 10 working days (excluding Sundays) in which to exercise the veto after Congress approves a sanctions bill, the influx-control issue could be ideally timed to strengthen the chances of a veto.

Dr Piet Koornhof, chairman of the President's Council and former minister of co-operation and development, will present the report together with Dr Dries Oosthuizen, chairman of the constitutional affairs committee.

This could go a long way towards improving Dr Koornhof's image after he left the Cabinet before the Government could achieve its influx reforms. His Orderly Movement and Resettlement of Black Persons Bill which has never been passed, is still associated with him and become known as the "Koornhof Bill".

It was interpreted as toughening influx control and was one of the issues which led to the formation of the UDF.

Nel Comments on Possible U.S. Sanctions

MB061554 London BBC World Service in English 1309 GMT 6 Sep 85

[From the "24 hours" program introduced by David (Ley)]

[Text] The government here, of course, is firmly opposed to sanctions, a point underlined again today by the foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe. It is a view shared by President Reagan, but the American leader may have to bend with the wind in Washington after calculating the potential damage to his presidency if Congress should overturn a presidential veto. But, first, before that point is reached, the U.S. Senate, which reconvenes on Monday, has to line up with the House of Representatives in approving a sanctions policy. Nevertheless, I put it to the South African deputy foreign minister, Louis Nel, doesn't it look now as if the mood in Washington as evidenced by the State Department's overnight condemnation of the excessive force used by the South African police is driving inexorably towards the adoption of sanctions?

[Begin recording] [Nel] I would agree with you that the mood in America at the moment is negative against South Africa, but nevertheless this would be no justification whatsoever for committing acts which are immoral in itself. In other words, the Americans cannot justify what they are trying to do to the whites in South Africa or to the Government of South Africa by referring to the mood in America, and our point of view is that the effect of sanctions would be such that it is completely unjustifiable. The Americans will find themselves, find themselves, here on the low grounds of morality, and history will prove that.

[(Ley)] But even the threat of sanctions does seem to be working on South Africa with reports that the, well, the business community, as we know, is becoming more and more outspoken about the need for reform. Now there are reports that business leaders may be going to Lusaka for talks with leaders of the ANC.

[Nel] Firstly, let me say this to you, that the South African Government is committed to reform. The state president over the weekend made a very strong statement as far as this is concerned. There is no obstacle in the way of negotiating a constitutional dispensation for South Africa, we will say, which will satisfy the reasonable aspirations of all our population groups. I do not think there is any need for calling for more reforms. The business community, (?or whatever) might be calling for more reforms, are pushing against an open door, and when the international world calls for more reforms they are pushing against an open door. The ANC is committed to a violent revolutionary process of reform, a violent revolutionary overthrow of the government, and under those circumstances, until such time as they undergo a change of heart, and until such time as they are prepared to say that we want peaceful reform in South Africa, the South African Government will not talk to the ANC, and as far as we are concerned the business leaders of South Africa are not justified in talking to the ANC. It will not help in any way whatsoever.

[(Ley)] You talked, Mr Nel, of the open door, but where was the open door when President Botha made his much-heralded speech last month in Durban. Where are the reforms? The outside world is simply not convinced. That's why capital is leaving South Africa. That's why the South African business community feels it needs to go and talk to the ANC.

[Nel] As far as the speech of the state president is concerned, the state president addressed all the old obstacles in the way of negotiating a constitutional dispensation for all our people, namely, the question of citizenship of black people; number one, he said that, and he committed the government. Second, the question of participation of blacks in the central government of the republic. Third, on the question of influx control and fourth, he committed himself without making any prescriptions to negotiating a constitutional dispensation for South Africa. A new constitution for South Africa could never unilaterally be put on the table by the South African Government and made the law of the country. For a new constitution to be accepted, and to be accepted by all our people and to work, it must be negotiated by black and white in this country. And the state president made it also clear over the weekend it is a process of give-and-take, and we are committed to a process of give-and-take, to negotiations, to peaceful reform, and we will continue on that road.

[(Ley)] So when will the government try to institute a dialogue with black leaders, leaders who do represent the black people, including Nelson Mandela?

[Nel] Let me say this to you. The government is at the moment setting various acts in motion to bring about such negotiations, and as far as negotiating with Nelson Mandela is concerned, I think that if you call for that then you cannot possibly find yourself, I would say, on the right side of morality. We are prepared to release Nelson Mandela unconditionally if he complies with civilized norms, and that is that he must renounce violence as a means of achieving peaceful...as a means of achieving political aims. If he is prepared to do that, he would be released unconditionally, not conditionally, unconditionally, but he is not prepared to do that.

[(Ley)] In the meantime, will the government be watching closely those talks in Lusaka, if they do take place, to see what South Africa's business leaders can extract from the ANC?

[Nel] I have no idea and no indication that there will be any interest on the government's part in the talks in Lusaka.

Nel on Effects of Sanctions

MB061039 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel on the "Network" Program by Pat Rogers — live in the studio]

[Text] On the eve of the Senate decision on sanctions against South Africa, the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Louis Nel, told an international news conference in Pretoria this afternoon that if sanctions were (?attached) to South Africa the entire region of southern Africa would be affected. Well, in our Pretoria studios, Mr Louis Nel:

[Rogers] Mr Nel, you have spelled out before that sanctions could mean the repatriation from South Africa of many foreign black workers. How else would the region as a whole be affected?

[Nel] To answer that question it is very important to understand South Africa's very vital role as the most important stabilizing factor in southern Africa. We assist and help southern African black countries in various ways, and our ability to do that depends to a great extent on the viability and the strength of our economy.

[Rogers] In which ways specifically?

[Nel] More specifically, let's look at the issue of foreign capital. We need foreign capital for expansion in the public sector: ESCOM [Electricity Supply Commission], the South African Transport Services, and posts and telecommunications, and so on. As far as ESCOM is concerned, let us take that as an example, it is not known that that foreign capital is not only used to expand ESCOM's facilities for South Africa's use, but we supply — ESCOM supplies — 100 percent of the electricity used in Lesotho, 79 percent of electricity used in Swaziland, and some 50 percent of electricity used in Botswana and 60 percent of that used in Maputo.

[Rogers] And then just recently we have not been able to meet our debts immediately overseas, but would it be the case that many African countries, in fact, are debtors to South Africa?

[Nel] What we have also spelled out this afternoon is that many African countries are indeed indebted to South Africa, and South Africa has on various occasions in the last 2 to 3 years taken part in the Paris Club in the rescheduling of African debts. In other words, also the rescheduling of African, of certain African states' debts to South Africa, and quite substantial amounts were involved here. The message therefore is that we are not only a debtor country, we are also a creditor country [words indistinct].

[Rogers] Mr Nel, when you first mentioned, in fact, that foreign blacks might have to be repatriated should sanctions be applied here, this was taken in many quarters as being a threat. Now adding to that the other factors that you have just mentioned, could those too also, in fact, be read that way?

[Nel] We made it quite clear this afternoon that the South African Government does not want to retaliate against innocent black people in southern Africa, for what the Americans or other Western countries tried to do against us, but we must face the reality and the realities of southern Africa is what has been spelled out this afternoon.

[Rogers] Right now the arguments that you have mentioned — sorry if I could just cut in for a moment — the arguments you mentioned there I think would be greatly strengthened if you would get the other countries concerned to stand up with you and endorse what you say, but it would appear to me that they have been very slow.

[Nel] All these countries have made it known that they are not in favor of sanctions, let's say Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland in particular, and the Mozambican Government has also conveyed to us that they are not in favor of sanctions.

[Rogers] But are they speaking loud and clear to the rest of the world or are they saying this quietly to yourselves?

[Nel] I think the situation is that they have depended for such a long time on South Africa to keep them out of difficulties in many ways that they are also depending on us to make sure that the sanctions campaign does not succeed. But I think that there are also very other important aspects that we indicated this afternoon which I can shortly mention to you. I do not think it is generally understood the importance of the Customs Union agreement to the countries Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland, and a great percentage of those countries' total revenue comes from this particular source. And the outside world also do not understand that we have a rand monetary area arrangement here and that means that the rand, the South Africa rand, is also the currency for Lesotho and Swaziland and their foreign currencies are held in rand. And when our rand depreciates, their foreign currency depreciates in exactly the same manner.

[Rogers] Let us look at the fact originally mentioned, that is, the dependence of neighboring black countries on South Africa for work. Now that, of course, has not been entirely philanthropic on our part, and where would we be, where would some of the major industries be, like for instance the mining industry, which employs about 600,000 blacks of whom 40 percent are from foreign countries. Where would the mining industry, for instance, be without those blacks?

[Nel] I think the situation is that it depends on the number of employment opportunities in South Africa. If unemployment in South Africa grows and becomes a bigger problem, naturally the employment opportunities available in South Africa must first be available to South African blacks. At the moment they play a vital part because, and we have needed them in the past, but if sanctions would have the effect of creating more unemployment in South Africa surely the situation will have to be reviewed.

[Rogers] Mr Nel, lots more that I would like to raise, regretfully we haven't the time. But thank you very much for joining us on "Network."

[Nel] Thank you.

Nel Warns U.S.

MB090855 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0844 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 9, SAPA — If the United States imposed sanctions against South Africa, it "might very well kill the goose that lays the golden egg" for blacks in the region, the deputy foreign minister, Mr Louis Nel, said today.

"American congressmen should consider their moral culpability for the poverty, misery, hunger and even death which their decision could inflict on numerous innocent African people," Mr

Nel said in a statement from Pretoria.

The U.S. Congress is to vote later today on a package of punitive economic measures against South Africa.

"Improbable as it may be, it would seem that the American Congress is going to vote on an important issue, blindfolded to the real and indisputable consequences of its decision," Mr Nel said.

If Congress chose sanctions, a process could be started which would lead to misery and suffering for millions of blacks in southern Africa, he said.

"For these people, the U.S. Congress might very well kill the goose that lays the golden egg," Mr Nel added.

Mr Nel said that a decision by America to impose sanctions would "fuel the pro-sanctions lobbies" in other Western countries, and would impede peaceful reform in South Africa.

Buthelezi Urges More Western Support

MB061152 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1053 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Durban, Sep 6, SAPA — Kwazulu Chief Minister and Inkatha President Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today called on the West to strengthen its embassies in South Africa to help combat apartheid. He also said prospects of negotiations toward black-white power sharing had never been better, and urged Western governments to give stronger support to black forces working for liberation, rather than disinvest.

In a memorandum handed to the Australian ambassador to South Africa, Mr P. Birch, and former Australian Prime Minister Mr Malcolm Fraser in Johannesburg today, Chief Buthelezi said Western embassies should be strengthened and instructed to advise their governments on ways to increase non-violent opposition to apartheid.

He also urged the West to help strengthen economic progress which favoured the emergence of black forces capitalising on growing black negotiating bases. "They (the West) should recognise more fully that the vertical mobility of blacks which results from economic development swells the ranks of black opinion-formers."

On economic sanctions, Chief Buthelezi said it was counter-productive to rap Pretoria over the knuckles if the same action had a negative effect on black South Africa. The West could make a far more effective contribution, he said, by helping strengthen black organisations and forces working for liberation.

Chief Buthelezi reiterated his belief that the prospects of negotiating towards black/white power-sharing had never been better than at present, and that the prospects of an armed struggle had never been as hopeless.

He rejected suggestions in the media that he was a "moderate," saying that Inkatha's final goals — the complete dismantling of apartheid and the setting up of a race-free, democratic society — were indistinguishable from other radical black political organisations.

"If my rejection of the armed struggle because it has a track record of futility entitles people to call me moderate, then so be it," he said. He added that if the ANC and "elements" in the UDF [United Democratic Front] had much more success in making the country ungovernable, South Africa would be thrust into a "racist war."

"I am making every possible attempt to avoid turning South Africa into another Beirut."

Poll Shows Urban Blacks Support Disinvestment

MB090553 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2103 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Sep 8, SAPA — Seventy-three per cent of urban blacks support some form of disinvestment as a means of ending apartheid, according to a recent survey.

The survey also found that urban blacks looked most frequently (31 per cent) to the jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, and the ANC, and Bishop Desmond Tutu (16 per cent) to represent them in solving their grievances.

The survey, conducted this month by Mr Mark Orkin of the Community Agency for Social Enquiry [CASE] in association with the Institute for Black Research (IBR), involved face-to-face interviews with 800 blacks in South Africa's 10 major metropolitan areas.

Mr Orkin lectured sociology at the University of Witwatersrand for 10 years before becoming an independent sociologist.

The key findings were in close accord with the results of a recent survey by the London *SUNDAY TIMES*, which found that 77 per cent of blacks would support sanctions against South Africa unless it agreed to end apartheid, the researchers said today.

The findings of the CASE-IBR research, released at a press conference in Johannesburg today, said that 73 per cent of the urban blacks interviewed supported some form of disinvestment. Forty-nine per cent wanted conditional investment, and 24 per cent favoured total disinvestment. Only 26 per cent were in favour of investment.

The results contrasted sharply with a survey by Prof Lawrence Schlemmer of the University of Natal, who had reported that three-quarters of his respondents — blue-collar workers in three major centres — were opposed to disinvestment, Mr Orkin said.

The findings are especially important in the light of tomorrow's debate in the U.S. Senate on the imposition of sanctions, as previous research has reported blacks were opposed to disinvestment.

"The survey neatly reverses the findings of the Schlemmer survey, and is a reversal of the previously available empirical evidence," Mr Orkin told reporters.

According to the survey, 23 per cent of respondents believed Mandela should represent them in solving their grievances. Sixteen per cent wanted Bishop Desmond Tutu, six per cent wanted Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and 14 per cent wanted the United Democratic Front and other anti-investment organisations.

Five per cent of urban blacks believed the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and his government, should represent them in solving their grievances.

Twenty-nine per cent said their problems "about how things are in South Africa today" were economic; another 29 per cent said the problems were political.

Sixty-four per cent said they were angry about life in South Africa, and six per cent said they were happy.

Seventy-seven per cent of respondents supported the socialist pattern, defined as one "in which workers have a say in the running of businesses and share in the ownership and profits."

Twenty-two per cent favoured the capitalist pattern, "in which businesses are owned and run by private businessmen, for their own profit. More than three-quarters of respondents favour socialism over captialism, a proportion that applies across age, education, region, sex and even between supporters of all the different political tendencies," the researchers said

Just under half — 48 per cent — expressed concern about the loss of jobs if disinvestment took place, and said "if few/many blacks lose their jobs" the sacrifice would not not be worthwhile. Twenty-six per cent said the sacrifice was worthwhile.

Fifty-four per cent said it was wrong for blacks to use armed struggle against security forces to pressure the government to change, but 36 per cent approved of violence.

However, 66 per cent approved of direct action such as strikes, boycotts of white businesses and protests against high rents and unequal education.

Sixty-two per cent of respondents believed black people were wrong to attack blacks who work for the system such as community councillors and homeland authorities; 28 per cent approved of such action.

Half the respondents believed the strategy which would work best to pressure the government was "public demand for genuine negotiations between the government and true leaders of the black people," and 90 per cent believed it was right to try for this.

Seventy per cent of respondents approved of the use of overseas pressure on businessmen to demand changes from the government.

Only 20 per cent of urban blacks were prepared to accept a transitory federal arrangement, while 80 per cent "insist that compromise is no longer possible, and hold out for a unitary non-racial democracy," the researchers said.

"It is statistically significant that the minority prepared to accept federation tend to be older, the least educated, Zulu-speakers, resident in Natal, supporters of (Chief) Buthelezi and proponents of investment.

"The majority who are against compromise tend to be younger, the best educated, non-Zulus, residents of the PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging], supporters especially of Mandela and the ANC, or else the UDF and proponents of conditional or total disinvestment."

The support for leaders made it clear that Mandela was still the most popular among the blacks.

It was significant that at 8 per cent, Mr Botha, the government and other pro-investment groups had exactly the same amount of support as Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha to the question on which leaders or organisation the respondent would like most to represent him in solving his problems.

Professor Fatima Meer is the director of the University of Natal's Institute of Black Research, established in the early 70s to collect information relating to black life in South Africa.

Pik Botha: Still Time for 'New Dispensation'

MB070532 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says it is not too late for South Africans to correct past wrongs, and to create a new dispensation for the country.

Addressing a public meeting at Vryheid, he said that the atmosphere was right for people of all races to enter into negotiations and to reach agreement on the future of South Africa. It would have to be decided what share each group was to have in the running of the country's affairs. After this, South Africa would enter the next phase of its development.

Nelson Mandela Examined in Cape Town Hospital

MB061623 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1557 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sep 6, SAPA — Imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela was examined yesterday at a Cape Town hospital by a urologist, a spokesman for the prisons service liaison office confirmed in Pretoria tonight.

Responding to media enquiries, he said Mandela had been examined at the Woodstock Hospital.

"Should any further treatment be necessary as a result of the examination, this will be done in accordance with the instructions of the urologist who conducted the examination," he said.

After the examination, Mandela had been returned to prison, he added.

No further details were supplied.

Mandela, who was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964, is being held at the Pollsmoor Prison near Cape Town.

Family Allowed To Visit

MB090909 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0906 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 9, SAPA — Permission had been granted for Nelson Mandela's wife and two of his daughters to pay a "special additional visit" to the elderly prisoner who was receiving "preventative urological treatment," a spokesman for the Prisons Service confirmed in Pretoria today.

A request for Mandela to be examined by a doctor selected by the family would be considered after the visit had taken place and if Mandela himself requested such an examination, he said in response to media enquiries.

The Prisons Service confirmed on Friday night that Mandela, 67, had been examined by a urologist at the Woodstock Hospital in Cape Town on Thursday. He had been returned to Pollsmoor prison and any further medical treatment would be carried out, if necessary, in accordance with the urologist's instructions, the Prisons Service said.

On Friday night, Mrs Winnie Mandela was reported to be "frantic with worry" over her husband's condition and Mandela's attorney, Mr Ismael Avob, said an urgent application would be made for an independent medical examination by a doctor nominated by the family.

The Prisons Service spokesman today emphasised that the number of visits Mandela was allowed had not been used up. An application would also be made for Mrs Mandela, who had used up all her allowed visits until Christmas, to visit her husband.

Asked today if Mandela was in fact ill, the Prisons Service spokesman said the prisoner was "receiving preventative urological treatment."

It was not regarded as ethical conduct to give details of treatment being received by individual prisoners, and it was also a personal matter, the spokesman added.

The spokesman confirmed that the commanding officer at Pollsmoor Prison had received an application on Saturday from Mr Ayob for permission for a visit by Mrs Mandela.

"He has already received a reply by telex but, in the meantime, permission has been granted for an additional special visit by Mrs Mandela and two of his (Mandela's) daughters."

The application for an independent examination by a doctor selected by the family would be considered after this visit had taken place, and also only if Mandela himself requested such an examination, the spokesman added.

Mandela, leader of the banned African National Congress, was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964. The state pesident, Mr P.W. Botha, has twice in the past few months offered Mandela his freedom on condition he renounces violence, but this has been rejected.

Immigration Restrictions To Be Lifted

LD072143 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] The South African minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, has announced that the restriction on immigration to South Africa to whites only is to be lifted. Speaking in Pretoria, Mr Botha said that although many objections had been made in the past as regards the Indian and Chinese people, legislation to remove all restrictions on immigration based on race or color would be introduced in parliament next year. The relevant section of the Aliens Act of 1937 specified that immigrants had to be readily assimilable into the white community. This would be substituted with a requirement that the immigrants would have to be assimiliated in one or other of the existing communities in South Africa, Mr Botha said. The effect of the amendment would be to remove any differentiation based on race or color from the Aliens Act. (?Consequently) the immigration selection board (?or any other) statutory body would be able to consider applications from all prospective immigrants, whatever their race, who were intent on settling permanently in South Africa.

ANC Eager to Meet Businessmen in Lusaka

MB080915 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 8 Sep 85 pp 1,4

[By news editor Brendan Nicholson]

[Text] Spokesmen for the African National Congress have again told *THE SUNDAY STAR* they are keen to meet South African business leaders.

But they are still awaiting a final word from South Africa about when the businessmen who initiated the contact can come to Lusaka.

News of the planned exploratory "summit" was first revealed in *THE SUNDAY STAR* two weeks ago.

Now Zambia has urged President Botha to set the scene for major reconciliation with a "winds of change" declaration to the nation.

A top Lusaka official confirmed that President Kenneth Kaunda was ready to host the businessmen-ANC meeting but that President Kaunda believed the effort would be "futile" unless Mr Botha prepared the way with a landmark message.

The major "peace offensive" maintained its momentum this week with a groundswell movement started by a Johannesburg woman to mobilise the country's "Silent Majority" to pressurise the government into stopping the drift towards confrontation.

Top businessmen led by SANLAM's [South African National Life Assurance Company] Fred du Plessis and Anglo-American chairman Mr Gavin Relly are expected in Lusaka shortly for talks, sanctioned by President Botha, with an ANC delegation led by Mr Oliver Tambo.

"Mr Botha must give a vision, a perspective of the future and not just go on justifying the position he is in now," the Zambian official said.

"He has crossed the Rubicon, but where has he gone?

"We will do everyhting we can to make this contact work but so far there is really no agenda. The ANC and the businessmen can brief each other on what is going on but that will be all."

The unofficial summit was suggested by President Kenenth Kaunda to a group of South African business leaders who quizzed him on ANC policy during an unpublicised trip to Zambia three months ago.

The president, who has gained considerable international credibility in recent years as the sub-continent's "peace broker", told Mr Relly and Mr du Plessis that he could not act as the ANC's spokesman and suggested that they talk to the organisation themselves.

When they returned to South Africa, Mr du Plessis visited President Botha, who has forcefully rejected any immediate prospect of SA Government-ANC talks, and asked how he would have reacted to such contact.

Mr Botha said he would have no objection and this message was relayed to Lusaka.

For mainly security reasons the parties involved in the coming talks are unwillling to reveal details.

The Zambian source close to President Kaunda said he was not suggesting that Mr Botha must announce a programme towards a one-man, one-vote system in South Africa.

"That is a detail that could be negotiated. What is needed now is a statement of intent that 'whites and blacks have a common future in South Africa and we are building towards it'.

"Then the situation would change completely. The business community and others will have a basis from which to work. Without that statement everything that is happening now is completely useless.

"Big business has enough leverage to pursuade Mr Botha to move.

"At the moment Mr Botha is not turning his back on apartheid. He is simply making it more comfortable, looking for room to manoeuvre.

"He is simply seeking a way to accommodate blacks in a white bantustan.

"Unless Botha moves dialogue can go on until doomsday without result.

"These business people do not want chaos. If they can take the lead effectively they can mobilise support form right across the political spectrum, the Nats, the liberals, the UDF, even the ANC.

"Suppose Mandela were released this afternoon, what would he discuss with the Government? Would he want to contribute to the further entrenchment of apartheid? Of course not.

"At present, he must say 'to hell with the system' but if P.W. made a clear declaration of his intention to dismantle apartheid then Mandela would be free to talk," the official said.

Meanwhile an ANC spokesman said the meeting would not have a specific agenda.

"We will simply look at the question of what should be done about the obvious crisis facing South Africa. We are not going to sit down and say "this must be done to solve this particular problem'."

Other sources said the South African group would include at least six top names in commerce including Mr Relly and Mr du Plessis.

Others mentioned in connection with the intitiative are Mr Bob Abrahamsen, chief executive of Nedbank; Mr Mike Rosholt of Barlows; Premier's Mr Tony Bloom; Mr Chris Ball of Barclays; Mr Peter Joubert, of Afrox, and IBM chairman Mr Ken Geeling.

P.W. Botha Denies Support

MB081140 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1037 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 8, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today flatly denied that he has given his blessing to discussions between top South African businessmen and the African National Congress (ANC).

This follows reports that top businessmen, including Mr Gavin Relly, chairman of Anglo-American corporation, Dr Fred du Plessis of SANLAM [South African National Life Assurance Company] and Dr Anton Rupert of Rembrandt, have initiated planned discussions with the ANC in Zambia this month; several of the businessmen said to be involved have denied the reports.

In his statement today, Mr Botha refers to a report published in today's issue of the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, *RAPPORT*.

Mr Botha says: "a report appears in the Sunday newspaper *RAPPORT* where the names of certain South African buisnessmen are mentioned who are apparently prepared to negotiate with the ANC. The report claims further that I have already been notified about their plans. From this uninformed people could conclude that I support such a plan.

"The facts are that a few weeks ago a leading South African consulted me over such a plan and that I strongly advised against it. His name does not appear among the published names.

"As long as the ANC is under Communist leadership and supports violence in South Africa, there can be no question of me approving discussions with them.

"I want to warn South Africans against Communist tactics of this kind and I regard such attempts as unwise and even disloyal to the young men who are sacrificing their lives in defending South Africa's safety," Mr Botha concludes.

The article in todays *RAPPORT* says the ANC announced last week that it was to have discussions with South African businessmen to discuss the prospects for dismantling apartheid.

Names of South Africans mentioned in this connection include Mr Hugh Murray, editor of the magazine *LEADERSHIP*, Mr Relly of Anglo-American, Mr Tony Bloom of Premier, Mr Mike Rosholt of Barlow and Mr Chris Ball of Barclays.

The report says that Mr P.W. Botha had been notified about planned discussions, in which President Kenneth Kaunda was playing a prominent role.

Finance Minister on Market Extension

MB060842 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, says the government has no choice but to extend the free market system in South Africa as widely as possible.

Mr du Plessis said in Pretoria at the 25th anniversary of the Bureau for Market Research at the University of South Africa that the financial limitations with which South Africa had to cope prevented the government from extending its involvement in normal economic activities, or even from maintaining the level of its involvement.

Mr du Plessis said there was an increasing feeling in the country that the government was over-involved in the economy, and that it should stand back for the private sector.

Mr du Plessis said the government believed in the free market system, and not in growing state control. He said evidence of this was the suspension of price control, the replacement of import control through tariffs, the freeing of trade unions, and the introduction of positive measures such as the Small Business Development Corporation, and the [De Kock] and [Mago] commissions of inquiry into greater economic freedom.

Almost Half of Colored Schools in Cape Closed

MB061412 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1400 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] About half of the 900 colored schools and colleges in Western Cape have been closed because the authorities can no longer ensure the safety of pupils and students. The decision to close the 450 educational institutions involving about 360,000 pupils and students until further notice was announced this afternoon.

Minister Comments

MB061813 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1700 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] About half of the 900 colored schools and colleges in the Western Cape have been closed because the authorities can no longer ensure the safety of pupils and students. The minister of education and culture in the House of Representatives, Mr Carter Ebrahim, announced the decision to the schools until further notice this afternoon.

[Begin recording] [Le-Roux] In a statement, Mr Ebrahim said the drastic step had to be taken in the best interests of the children and of the community. He pointed out that an in-depth investigation had been conducted into the reasons for the unrest and the effect it has had on educational institutions. Mr Ebrahim said the investigation confirmed that educational authorities could no longer ensure the physical safety of the pupils and of the students. It also became clear that as a result of the disrupted actions and intimidation of pupils and of students by what the minister termed an organized minority, the usual educational program could not be proceeded with. Certain schools had already ceased to function as a result of the situation.

Mr Ebrahim announced that as from tomorrow the premises of 454 identified institutions would be out of bounds to all staff, pupils, and students. He said that while many parents had called for action, they would now be in the position to exercise their authority and responsibility as parents to ensure their children returned to their schools once they were reopened. Mr Ebrahim explained the move in an interview.

[Ebrahim] The physical safety of the children was the paramount consideration in taking this decision in the first place. Second, it had become quite clear that many schools are no longer performing an education function, but had become bases for planning unrest activities which have led to riots inside the school premises and also on the streets.

[Le Roux] How long do you expect the situation to prevail?

[Ebrahim] Hopefully it will...the closure will be of a very short duration. This will depend very much on the response of the parents to ensure that their children return to school, to their studies, and that this takes place in an uninterrupted fashion, and that will ensure that the schools will be reopened in the shortest possible time.

[Le Roux] What about end of the year examinations. They are at hand?

[Ebrahim] Well, that is a matter which will be given the necessary attention once the schools have reopened.

[Le Roux] It could take months though.

[Ebrahim] Hopefully it would last only a few weeks. [End recording]

Teachers Criticize Closures

MB090756 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1618 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sep 8, SAPA — Teachers organisations this weekend condemned the closure of primary and secondary coloured schools in the western Cape, and called for them to be re-opened. The Concerned Teachers Co-ordinating Committee, a western Cape organisation, representing secondary and primary school teachers, issued a statement calling the closure of the schools high-handed and autocratic.

"The closure of the schools was done even without the consultation of principals. The first indication that many principals had that schools were to be closed was from the 4 pm news broadcast on Friday September 6."

The statement said "it was laughable to say the least" that Mr Carter Ebrahim (minister of education and culture in the House of Representatives) was concerned about the safety of children.

"His silence while students and teachers were being ripped, gassed, held at gunpoint and even killed is contemptible. We demand that the schools be reopened and do not recognise the right of Mr Carter Ebrahim to close them. The Concerned Teachers Co-ordinating Committee re-affirms its support for the just struggle for a free and democratic South Africa and will continue in its efforts to build and strengthen a permanent and progressive teachers organisation."

The school committee and staff of Livingstone High School in Claremont, Cape Town deplored the "high-handed and despicable" action taken by Mr Ebrahim.

Their statement said: "The sudden closure for an idefinite period and the further threat to students and staff with regard to the use of school premises, nullifies all efforts by the teaching staff to assist students, especially those in matric, in preparing themselves for the final examination."

The statement said the government displayed a total disregard for the professional integrity of teachers and implied they were agitators. It must accept responsibility for any injuries that may occur as a result of pupils and staff being denied access to school premises.

The closure of pre-primary and primary schools showed insensitivity to the plight of working mothers. The National Education Union of South Africa, a United Democratic Front affiliated teachers organisation, condemned the closure and called for schools to be re-opened.

Planned UDF Meeting Banned in Cape Town

MB061832 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1821 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 6, SAPA — The chief magistrate of Wynberg, Mr W.P. Theron, has banned the Holding of any United Democratic Front [UDF] meetings between 8am tomorrow and 8am on Sunday, SABC radio news reports. The UDF was to have held a mass meeting in the SAMAJ Centre in Athlone at 2pm tomorrow. A meeting of the University of Cape Town's action committee for volunteers which was to have been held in Rondebosch this afternoon was also banned by the magistrate.

Journalist, Two UDF Members Arrested

MB061836 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1819 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 6, SAPA — A journalist and two members of the UDF [United Democratic Front] were arrested in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act at Mitchells Plain and Retreat near Cape Town today for their alleged involvement in unrest in the areas.

An SABC radio news report named those arrested as Mr Mansoor Jaffer of Grassroots, Miss Veronica Simmers, the administrative secretary of the UDF, and Mr Joseph Marks, a former executive member of the UDF. Five other community leaders were arrested in terms of the act on Monday.

Detentions, Violence Continue Under Emergency

MB061724 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1643 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 6, SAPA — The police said today that 113 more people had been detained in the past week under the emergency regulations, bringing to 2,527 the total number of people detained during the seven-week-old emergency. According to weekly police lists released in Pretoria naming the detainees, a total of 1,661 of the arrested people had been freed by today, 455 of them since last Friday. The emergency regulations allow the security forces to detain a person for up to two weeks, after which any extended detention must be authorised by the minister of law and order or the commissioner of police.

Western Cape Unrest

MB061848 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1838 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 6, SAPA The following is the police unrest situation report for the period 8am to 6pm today:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported from the Western Cape:

"In Manenburg, two vehicles, a bus and a delivery van were stoned by a group of about 130 coloured youths, causing minor damage. No arrests were made.

"A coloured youth was arrested in Mowbray for throwing a petrol bomb at a pharmacy. Ten coloured males were arrested for public violence in one incident in Athlone and in another incident a coloured male was arrested for public violence when he joined a group of about 50 who were stoning private vehicles.

"In the black township of Guguletu, two black males were arrested after a group of about 10 blacks had stoned a police vehicle.

"Two youths were arrested in Bonteheuwel after a group of 50 coloured youths had robbed a milk delivery van.

"A police vehicle was stoned in Belhar and obstructions erected which resulted in the arrest of one coloured youth.

"In the Boland area, a coloured male was arrested at Touwsriver after a petrol bomb was thrown at a private vehicle and in Oudtshoorn 200 youths ransacked a school this morning, causing extensive damage, but no arrests were made.

"In the Transvaal, about 100 youths stoned a school in Mamelodi near Pretoria. Four black males were arrested.

"Nine blacks were arrested after taking part in a petrol bomb attack on a police vehicle in Soweto. Two delivery vans were stoned and set alight, causing damage but no police action followed."

Cape Funeral Violence

MB071821 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1819 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sep 7, SAPA — Violence erupted in the township of Guguletu in the western Cape today after a mass funeral for 11 unrest victims.

A police spokesman said no incidents of violence were reported at the funeral but trouble started as the crowd of about 10,000 began dispersing.

Police sealed off the township and newsmen were barred from being present at the funeral.

After the funeral, which was described as the most peaceful mass gathering since the unrest began in the Western Cape ten days ago, the crowd broke up into groups and violence flared.

A police spokesman said some of the groups became involved in running battles with the police after incidents of stonethrowing, arson and the erection of barricades in the township roads.

A strong police contingent was ready to take action if trouble continued, police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Lt Attie Laubscher said.

Last night was one of the quietest nights in the peninsula since unrest began 10 days ago.

Police Confirm 2 Deaths at Guguletu Funeral

MB090539 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1944 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sep 8, SAPA — Police today confirmed two people were shot in Guguletu on Saturday evening when violence erupted after the mass funeral service for nine people killed during recent unrest in the peninsula's townships. Police said the two people killed were aged 19 and 20.

More than 15,000 people attended the mass funeral service at the Guguletu stadium and scores more joined in during the march to the cemetary.

Police maintained a low profile as the massive orderly procession of nearly 20,000 mourners walked through the streets of Guguletu, interrupted only by the continous drone of a reconnaisance helicopter from above. Mourners sang freedom songs eulogising the jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela and Umkhonto We Sizwe (The Spear of the Nation) — the military wing of the ANC — and displayed the ANC flag.

After the funeral police fought running battles with groups of mourners as barricades were set up and set on fire in the streets. Police used shotguns, teargas and rubber bullets to disperse angry groups of mourners. Entrance to Guguletu was restricted to black people only, while all exits to the township were sealed off on Saturday morning, guarded by a large contingent of the army and police.

At the funeral, Mr Frank van der Horst, president of the South African Council of Sport said the army, at first on the country's borders, was "now in the townships, in the homes of people and the schools."

"Funerals are a means of education and to build the power of the liberatory movement," he said.

Imam Hassan Solomon, executive member of the Muslim Judicial Council, who is a senior member of the UDF, said the UDF had emerged as the most powerful liberatory movement in the country.

"Never has South Africa been so weak nationally and internationally," he said stressing the importance of the "unity of the oppressed..."

"Do not say that those who died in the struggle are dead — like Goniwe. He is alive amongst the people," Imam Solomon said.

He called for the unbanning of the ANC, the Congress of South African Students, the release of all political prisoners and detainees, the disarming of the police and the army and the transfer of "power to the people."

Other speakers at the funeral were representatives of the National Union of Mineworkers, Federation of South African

Women, and student organisations.

4 Dead in Guguletu Violence

MB090902 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0831 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 9, SAPA Police will today try to establish the circumstances surrounding the burning to death of two people in single quarters in Guguletu, Cape Town, after the funeral of unrest victims on Saturday. Four people died in violence in the township at about 5:30pm on Saturday as crowds were going home after the funeral of nine people.

Police said today that, during the violence, a room at a single quarters was set alight and that when the fire was put out, two bodies were found inside. They could not be identified. The other two people -- aged 19 and 28 -- died in police action. They have not yet been identified.

The trouble lasted a few hours and the township, which had been closed to all except blacks before the funeral, was re-opened just before midnight on Saturday.

Since then, police say, the area has been quiet and no "serious" incidents of unrest have been reported in the peninsula. There were, however, two incidents of stonethrowing, one in Lansdowne Road late yesterday and one in Athlone early today.

Police said today they had kept to their undertaking not to go near the funeral or the mourners, but had gone in after a black pall of smoke was seen near Lansdowne Road. The smoke was visible from as far away as Manenberg police station.

When police went into the area, they found burning barricades and were attacked with petrol bombs. One policeman said a casspir armoured vehicle was attacked with eight bombs in one occasion.

At about 7pm, there was a lull in the violence but it flared again later with an arson attack on the post office in Guguletu. Four lorries were damaged and police believe the repair cost will be in the region of R125,000.

The fire swept through the mail sorting room and damaged the building before being put out by the Cape Town fire brigade.

Fire brigade spokesman said his men had also been called to another fire in Guguletu on Saturday night, when five parked cars were set alight on a vacant plot in Nyanga 111. Firemen also extinguished a small fire after a petrol bomb was hurled at municipal housing department rent offices in Bonteheuwel. Two doors were damaged.

Early this morning, the fire brigade was called out on two occasions to extinguish burning tyre barricades in Wynberg.

A Hellenic/Orlando Pirates soccer match at Green Point Stadium yesterday was disrupted by a group of protestors who invaded the field and refused to allow play to continue. About 250 protestors told the referee, Mr Robert Williams of Secunda, Transvaal, that they refused to allow Orlando Pirates to play soccer because unrest victims had been buried in Guguletu on Saturday.

Orlando Pirates manager, Mr Philip Sethedi, said the team had been warned early yesterday morning not to play because it would show disrespect for the unrest victims. "We decided to play in the spirit of the game and ignored the warnings," he said.

The police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Lieutenant Attie Laubscher, said his office had no knowledge of the incident.

1 Person Dies in Cape

MB070624 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Another person has been killed in a township on the strife-torn Cape peninsula. Police say two men whose car had stalled in Ravensmead were attacked by a group of people. One of the men fired a shot, killing an attacker. Although the peninsula has been reported quieter, police have reported a number of unrest incidents. State television says a reporter and two UDF [United Democratic Front] members have been detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, after alleged involvement in unrest.

There has also been unrest at Mndantsane in Ciskei. Police say two youths have been shot and killed in confrontations with police. Four buildings are said to have been burned down, and 56 people have been arrested.

Man Shot in East Province

MB070627 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0624 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 7, SAPA — Unrest situation report for the period 6pm last night to 8am today. (received by SAPA at 8:17am):

In Chesterville, Port Natal, three black men were arrested after they had intimidated passengers in a bus. In the Eastern Province, (New Brighton), blacks intimidated others and also robbed them of their possessions. In subsequent police action, one black man (Gobeli Manelli) aged 20 years, was shot.

Cape Vehicles Attacked

MB080500 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1721 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 7, SAPA — The following is the police unrest situation report for the period 8am to 6pm today:

The only two reported incidents of unrest occurred in the eastern Cape. About 40 blacks stoned a private vehicle at Uitenhage resulting in the arrest of nine blacks. In the West End coloured township near Port Elizabeth, a group of coloureds threw a petrol bomb at a bus causing minor damage. No police action followed.

1 Dies in Cape Unrest

MB080550 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Sporadic incidents of petrol-bombing and stone-throwing have occurred in black and colored residential areas in the peninsula and in the Boland [Western Cape Province].

Our Cape Town staff reports that two petrol bombs were thrown at filling station in Heideveld, but that the damage was minor. At (Mbokweni), Paarl, a private vehicle was damaged by petrol bombs, but the driver escaped unhurt. And in Khayelitsha, a group of rioters stoned a vehicle and a member of the police force, but no one was injured.

Our Cape Town Staff also reports that a 22-year-old Ravensmead man was shot dead while he and a group of youths were stoning a vehicle in Delarey Avenue near Parow. According to the police, youths began stoning the car after it had developed engine trouble. The driver of the car then fired at them.

Police Shoot 1 in Guguletu

MB080747 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0741 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 8, SAPA — Unrest Situation report for the period 6pm last night to 8am today. (received by SAPA at 9.30):

"In Soweto a private home was set alight and damages were approximately R1,000.

"In another incident a bus was set alight, with fairly extensive damages.

"In Zuuide, Eastern Province, 15 blacks stoned an SAP vehicle resulting in the arrest of one black man.

"In Guguletu, several thousand blacks yesterday partaked in acts of violence in numerous incidents. Stones and petrol-bombs were hurled to the SAP [as received], South African Railways Police vehicles and private vehicles which caused, in the general, minor damges except extensive damages to the post office.

"The police had to act in most of the incidents. Minor injuries were inflicted to two members of the police and one black died in police action and three black men were arrested."

Ends report.

8 Sep: Situation 'Quiet'

MB090541 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1707 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sep 8, SAPA — A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said tonight there had been no incidents of serious unrest for the period from 6 am to 6 pm today. He said the situation was "very quiet" and there had been no deaths or injuries, and no arrests.

2 Die in Unrest

MB090701 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0657 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sep 9, SAPA — Police today issued the following unrest report:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported last night:

"In Soweto black residential area, on the Witwatersrand, a delivery vehicle was damaged by arsonists.

"Three buses were stolen and wilfully driven into the walls of buildings, inter alia, a beerhall, where a large amount of liquor was stolen. Damage to the buses and buildings was extensive. Police fired birdshot to disperse the hooligans and a black man was arrested.

"At Mamelodi black residential area, near Pretoria, private and SAP vehicles were stoned. The stonethrowers were dispersed with pistol fire. A black man was wounded and arrested.

"At parkside, a coloured residential area near East London, two coloured men were arrested for barricading roads.

"At Buffalo Flats coloured residential area near East London, five petrol-bombs were thrown at a private home. A black woman was slightly injured. During the same incident, a young boy ran out of the house and was assaulted by his attackers. He was seriously injured.

"At New Brighton, a school classroom was damaged by arsonists. A similar incident occurred at Seisoville, the black residential area near Kroonstad.

"At Zwide, the black residential area in the eastern Cape, the partially burnt body of a black man was found. Police are investigating a charge of murder.

"In the Queenstown black residential area, a black policeman was injured when the vehicle he was travelling in was petrol-bombed. In the same area, the home of a development board official was stoned. He fired on his attackers with a pistol, fatally wounding a black man."

4 Conscription Opponents Reported Detained

MB090822 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Four people have been detained in an apparent clampdown by the authorities on the End Conscription Campaign [ECC]. In Natal, security police have raided the offices of Sue Brition and Anita Kromberg, and detained both women under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Another person with strong links to the ECC, Richard Steele, is also thought to have been detained under the same section. In Pietermaritzburg, security police are reported to have searched the office of another ECC member, Jaques Bouille, but they are not reported to have detained him.

And in Cape Town, sources say the police have detained Michael Evans, under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. Police have not confirmed any of the detentions.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB070820 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue carrying reportage and commentary on the state of emergency:

The Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English for 6 Septembr carries an editorial saying South Africans and the rest of the world seem equally confused about the way the government is handling its "peculiar debt problem." Noting that while the government's unilateral declaration of a debt moratorium may have been in response to an impossible demand, "there may have been no need to react with force majeure and no prior consultation with creditors." This lack of prior consultation has "clearly been resented by American banks," the editorial says. The international banking community has close-knit contacts built up on past business and confidence and the government "has brushed these aside," it continues. The editorial concludes: "South Africa's inability to communicate, whether among its own peoples or with people abroad, thus continues."

In a second editorial, *THE STAR* notes that the Lowveld Regional Development Assocation has invited all races to serve on its central committee because "no real decisions could be taken without participation of all race groups." Noting that Chief Buthelezi expressed the same sentiments in 1983 by appealing for Natal and kwaZulu to be considered as a single ecological and economic unit whose people must plan together, the government rejected the report with a "haste that could only have been interpreted as a brush-off," the editorial says, and goes on to note that a relationship between the country's largest ethnic group and the central government was frozen for 2 years. Now, it says, the National Party-controlled provincial government has opened dialogue with Buthelezi. "The opportunities so crassly rejected two years ago have been taken up," it says, and concludes: "Let South Africa never again waste two years, or even two months. We don't have that time if we are to void needless conflict."

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 5 September in an editorial entitled "other challenges" says "a bit of good news this week was the assurance given by the minister of defense that South Africa will be self-sufficient in weaponry before long," an achievement which few can imitate. Within a few decades South Africa's weapons industry has pulled the country out of isolation, it says. But while the country can boast about such effective weaponry, emphasis should be placed on other challenges at this juncture. The paper notes the economy of the country must be given attention, just as the weapons industry was made sound. Noting the best weapons in the world will not help us win here, the paper concludes: "It will take a different set of values and applications to make the country's political dispensation prepared against attacks from within and without."

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 6 Spetember, in an editorial titled "Minerals" says "one of the reasons the West is so obsessed with South Africa is the fact that South Africa and Russia are the world's greatest providers of scarce strategic minerals." In light of the importance of these minerals and the role they play as foreign exchange earners, it is understandable that the South African Government will be worried about the influence the American disinvestment campaign will eventually have on the strategic minerals industry in South Africa. Careful consideration should be given to the disruptive effect the possible intensification of the boycott campaign will have on this industry. "At the moment there is no sign that the American Senate — which will decide soon on legal sanctions against South Africa — has urgently looked at the consequences which sanctions holds for both countries," it concludes.

The editorial in Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 6 September expresses the hope that President Reagan will veto the sanctions measure currently being debated in the U.S. Senate. The paper says that the sanctions supporters are not worried about "the harm sanctions will do in this region," but only want to "punish South Africa for its racial policies." Noting that this "could turn South Africa into a black Marxist dictatorship like those to the North," the paper notes it is unlikely American pressure would cause the current government to collapse. The paper states "we don't think Americans realise how far the Botha Government has gone in reform in two years — and how far the reforms in the pipeline will go in the next five to change the face of this country." Noting that "sanctions will fail," the editorial concludes with a word to President Reagan: "Your constructive engagement policy is the correct one. Pretoria has been influenced by it. It should continue." "You should not only veto sanctions, but send the American ambassador, Mr Nickel, back to Pretoria promptly, as a sign that constructive engagement is not just talk but is still a meaningful policy."

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 7 September reports on the detention of 22 key figures from the Vaal Triangle's black community "who have languished largely unnoticed in the country's jails — some of them for almost a year," while the government deliberates on talking with black leaders. Their cases "have been generally overlooked" while media attention has focused on the 16 United Democratic Front leaders being tried in Pietermaritzburg. But, the *STAR* report says, the Vaal Triangle trial is "at least as significant and possibly more serious in terms of the charges that are being laid and the number of accused," for unlike their Pietermaritzburg counterparts, the "Vaal Triangle 22 are facing charges of murder." "This is almost certainly the largest treason case in recent decades," the report says, and their removal from public life has robbed the Vaal Triangle of "some of their most dynamic leaders." The trial, scheduled to begin 16 October, is expected to take more than a year to complete and the charge sheets contains a list of "220 State witnesses, 213 of whom are listed as policemen," and a "further undisclosed number of State witnesses can be expected to take the stand," the report concludes.

The *STAR's* political correspondent David Braun writes in the same issue that on 21 September Progressive Federal Party [PFP] and Inkatha leaders will meet to talk about a national convention alliance. Both PFP leader Dr Slabbert and Chief Buthelezi have "been working behind the scenes" to interest a cross-section of interest groups in the national convention alliance concept, and it is known that business leaders, churchmen, and others will be involved. Braun notes that the government is working on its own format for negotiatiions through the Special Cabinet Committee and "is not likely to be keen to join any national convention alliance." Braun also notes that there may be problems getting certain black organizations to join the alliance and there could be difficulties if any of the black homeland leaders join the alliance, but concludes that church leaders, "particularly Bishop Desmond Tutu, might be able to play a unifying role in this regard."

In an editorial page comment, Herman Giliomee says the state of emergency "could well be the greatest political blunder since the Jameson Raid which set South Africa on the road to the Anglo-Boer war." "Only courageous political action can prevent our society again being engulfed by war," he says. Drawing parallels between the mistakes Cecil John Rhodes made in 1895 and those committed 90 years later by P.W. Botha, Giliomee says there was no need for the state of emergency and "had the government been sufficiently resolute in its reformist intentions," it could have embarked on bold actions to undercut the radicals in the black community. Instead, undoubtedly having the successful 1960 state of emergency in mind, P.W. Botha, declared a state of emergency on 13 July. "Reasoning from historial analogy has often produced horrendous mistakes," Giliomee says, "and it certainly looks as if we have one on our hands." The situation in 1985 is vastly different from that in 1960, Giliomee concludes. "In terms of desperation, education, politicisation and leadership proliferation, the security forces are confronted with adversaries at least 10 times more formidable than in 1960." The state of emergency is having the same effect on black communities that the Jameson Raid had on Afrikaners, when not even the loyal Cape Dutch were prepared to be co-opted into a British-led confederation. The state of emergency has "galvanished all blacks into a common resistance" against apartheid and Botha's confederation. Giliomee says that only on Monday night, when the nation's four top financial technocrats told President Botha that it had become necessary to close the stock exchange and suspend repayment of loans, did "the deeply shocked State President realise how serious the economic crisis was and only then did it dawn on him that his Durban speech was what the late Schalk Pienaar called a ligte mistakie." Giliomee concludes that President Botha "has lost his initiative and is likely to retire within a year." The cabinet is deeply divided and at a loss about what political direction to take. The only way out, he concludes, "is for black, brown and white community leaders on a regional level to come together and work out a local option for their particular areas." Whites, however, must be prepared for revenue sharing in a common metropolitan area and the lifting of group areas. "The time for hand-wringing and praying for a national convention is over," he says. "South Africa is waiting... and burning."

The Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 6 September carries an editorial noting that however intricate the current financial situation, one thing stands out quite clear: "The cause is political. The cause is the uneconomic, amoral and antiquated system of apartheid or separate development." Even a schoolboy, the editorial says, "could have seen that a system of duplicated services, of duplicated countries which are balkanised into some nightmarish scheme, a system of government too that duplicates and triplicates its functions, was likely to run across economic snares." There is no revolution in South Africa, the editorial says; "the fact of the matter really is that South Africa is misruled." There are "too many gripes, too much instability and restlessness," and "there seems to be some serious wrongs going on, even if they have not led to an outright revolution." It would seem, the editorial says, "there is hardly any need for disinvestment campaign. The world of business is quick to spot a situation that does not inspire confidence." The editorial concludes: "In fact, the revolution in this country could be a bloodless one." It quotes the London *TIMES* as noting "how private sanctions can be swift, simple and disturbingly powerful."

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 6 September prints an editorial saying South Africa will survive its present short-term crisis but only at a heavy price and part of that price "could be our exclusion from international banking." It notes that Nedbank was the first local bank to get into international banking; now it finds itself in a serious position because, first, too many of the deposits its subsidiaries raised abroad flowed to finance South African enterprise. "Its second misfortune is State President P.W. Botha, who in his Rubicon speech sparked the worst financial crisis this country has experienced." South Africa, the editorial says, will probably have to negotiate a gold swap or borrow heavily to supply Nedbank with the dollars it needs; "in the meantime, Nedbank's international veracity has probably been shattered." It may be years before other banks abroad will trade with Nedbank's subsidiaries, the editorial continues, "knowing their ability to pay is ultimately subject to the whim of an apartheid government in Pretoria." Indeed, the editorial concludes, "who abroad will be prepared to trade with any SA-OWNED bank subsidiary?" "It will take years before SA's position in international banking is restored."

Writing on the editorial page under the headline "Oh, What A Bloody Year," Peter Honey notes that "no one remains untouched by the violence of the last 12 months. Everyone is hurt — either indirectly through the reeling economy or directly by police bullets and teargas or stones and petrol bombs." In the Cape, he says, white residents will be watching TV tonight "with shotguns and pistols to hand — chilling reminders of the riots and petrol bomb attacks which spilled into their lives this week." Yet, he continues, the brunt of the conflict remains in the black, colored, and Indian townships. The economic cost is almost impossible to calculate, he says, "involving imponderables like lost working hours, damge to uninsured property, and unreported incidents." He quotes the managing director of the SA Special Risks Insurance Association — the country's only insurer against political violence — as saying there has been " 'a noticeably consistent' increase in claims over the last 12 months, with no significant peaks or troughs." Soweto police alone, he says, spent more than R500,000 in vehicle running costs, tear gas, ammunition and extra rations "to quell unrest in the black city during the first half of the year." He quotes Lawrence Schlemmer of Natal University's Centre for Applied Social Sciences, as saying "it would be futile to diagnose the situation only as a co-ordinated attempt to create ungovernability and chaos in the townships." Schlemmer, he says, points to a number of interacting factors causing the problems — "unemployment, bitterness over the education system, inflation and the economic slump, mobilisation by activists... the absence of respected local leadership in town councils," and other factors. Honey goes on to quote Schlemmer as saying the "government's gradual reform programme has raised expectations without providing information on results," and that "we need a package of reforms which will alleviate the social stress in the African communities in addition to single incremental reforms." "Omniously," Honey says, "government spokesmen insist on forceful suppression of the unrest" before talking to black leaders. This has been the approach of the last 12 months, Honey says, a "nightmare in which each violent act — either by police or rioters — appears to have given birth to renewed unrest." Should this continue, he concludes, "the country seems caught in a vicious spiral: violence because of political rights denied, and rights denied because of the violence."

An article in Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English 6-12 September issue notes "a campaign to eliminate the leadership of the United Democratic Front [UDF] appears to be under way." Citing figures from the Detainees Parents' Support Committee, the paper notes 56 percent of the UDF national and regional executives are "out of action" because of death, detention, or trial. This includes 45 out of 80 UDF office bearers, with the remainder in hiding. Of the national and regional executive members of the UDF, 36 are being detained under the Internal Security Act or emergency regulations, 7 are awaiting trial, and 2 have been "assassinated."

A front-page article in the 8 September *CITY PRESS* in English cites "reliable sources" as saying the government plans to "outlaw" the UDF in "just three weeks." The article: cites PFP leader Fredrick van Zyl Slabbert as noting that the banning of the Congress of South African Students [COSAS] was the first of a number of measures planned by the government, which incldue banning the UDF. The column by Percy Qoboza in the same issue notes the appointment of a special committee by the SADF to investigate misconduct by security forces has "fallen flat on its face." Noting that one cannot expect someone who has a complaint against a policeman to go to the same police with the complaint, Qoboza says many people would like to see "the establishment of an independent body, preferably headed by a group of lawyers," who would record compaints and forward affidavits to the police. "I am not sure the security forces can still salvage their reputation" Qoboza notes. "But it would help to see them try." Turning to the curfew in Soweto, Qoboza notes he missed a dinner with the visiting EEC ministers because of his fear of going out after curfew hours, despite his "special dispensation" as a journalist.

The 8 September issue of *CITY PRESS* also carries comment by author Johannes Rantete on the ban on meetings marking the first anniversary of the Vaal triangle unrest. Calling for the "annulment" of the black community council system, which he says is "counterproductive and unprofessional," Rantete discusses the origins of the Vaal unrest. Citing rent inreases and national political issues, he notes that if more attention is not given to these issues, "it would be premature to talk of peace and stability in SA." Noting that the declaration of the state of emergency and the banning of organizations such as COSAS show the failure of the government, Rantete concludes the government should dismantle apartheid completely and "divorce itself from the idea of a tortoise-paced reform which could take a millenium to achieve."

The 6-12 September Johannesburg *WEEKLY MAIL* in English carries an article by Patrick Laurence on COSAS. Noting that black high school students are the "sharp point" of the rebellion in South Africa's townships, the pivotal role of COSAS was "implicitly but unmistakaly acknowledged" when it was banned by the minister of law and order. The role of COSAS in "mobilising and organising militant opposition to apartheid" is reflected in the high number of activists who have been detained, but even before the state of emergency, students constituted the largest single category of detainees, he reports. Laurence quotes a past president of COSAS that "before they are students, the students are members of their community. Students are affected by rent hikes because it affects the amount of money their families have for schooling. The schools and the community are inseparable." Laurence goes on to say that black students have definite educational grievances: Per capita expenditure on black education is one-seventh of that on whites; pupil-teacher ratios are much higher; nearly three-quarters of black teachers are under qualified or unqualified. The unequal education is reflected in the fact that less than 50 percent of blacks graduate successfully from high school. But, he goes on, even if educational grievances were eliminated "it is doubtful whether black scholars would subside into quiesence. Their fate is too closely intertwined with that of the black community in general."

In the same issue Pat Sidley reports that speculation "is rife" that the government is planning to restrict press coverage of South Africa, particularly international coverage. Sidley says it is believed that the government is taking a "second look" at its proposal to register journalists — "with the aim of cutting down foreign coverage by South African journalists not restricted by visa regulations." Coverage of South Africa has become "the story," Sidley says, not necessarily of the type the government seeks to disseminate. "It is possible," Sidley says, "the government believes the debt crisis was helped along by adverse publicity and a vision abroad of South Africa burning."

Benjamin Pogrund, writing in the Weekly *MAIL*, notes how magazines, newspapers, and TV in the United States are devoting major reporting to coverage of South Africa, a "disconcerting experience for a South African." Asking why so much attention is now being focused on South Africa after several centuries of white domination, Pogrund concludes that the answer must be sought in America, itself. Noting that Transafrica has been influential in publicizing apartheid and organizing arrest marches and that Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Tutu has also played a part, Pogrund believes the major turning point was late last year when conservative Republican cognressmen "broke with their own president and began to express disquiet about the official handling of apartheid, and finally landed up in support of economic sanctions." He says there might also be credibility in the rpeated suggestion that Democrats, blacks, and all others found a convenient cause in apartheid, at a time when the Democrats failed to contain President Reagan and were "desperately in need of a rallying issue." Nevertheless, Pogrund says, whatever the reasons for American interest, it is being fuelled by a barrage of information about what is happening in South Africa and "an emotional force derived from distaste and anger is growing fast. We are going to feel its effects."

Writing on the same subject of American perceptions of South

Africa, Joel Bolnick says that the "vast majority" of Americans are aware "in a superficial way" of what is going on in South Africa. Major TV networks beam scenes from South Africa into just about every living room, giving a "far more comprehensive picture" than one gets from SABC. "If you scour the newspapers you can even find some surprisingly detailed accounts." But, he concludes, America is doing to South Africa what it does to just about everything else; "First package it, then market it. The politicians will trot it out whenever it suits them."

A *WEEKLY MAIL* reporter views the situation in the Cape where "peaceful drowsiness" was shattered last week "when several townships burst into flaming protest." Noting that the student protests orginally started with the transfer of a teacher because, it is believed, of her involvement in community organizations, the students drew up a list of demands to be met and began boycotting classes. At first, police kept a low profile, but as the boycotts continued and students began to have joint programmes at schools in their areas, the police intervened. Students and teachers tried to counter police interference and the situation evolved; "matters came to a head" when police broke up the march toward Pollsmoor Prison. "The folloiwng morning, Mitchell's Plain was aflame." The reporter goes on to ask why the boycotts and protests are continuing "in the face of such strong police action." Students, for example, have decided to continue with the boycott and not write their exams, but, the reporter asks, of what use is a matric certificate when there are no jobs? The reporter quotes one student as saying that the "overwhelming majority of students have participated in the boycotts and one of the most important gains we have made is creating greater unity. We realize liberation ... can only be achieved through long, hard struggle by the majority, led by the working class."

An article by Anton Harber in *THE WEEKLY MAIL* reports on the situation in East London, which he notes resembles the frontier town it was in the 19th century, on the border of the white Cape Colony and the independent Xhosa state. Noting that he saw no black faces in the city center due to the boycott by black shoppers, Harber states East London has the "same feeling of omnipresent tension and ongoing conflict that one associates with a frontier." The consumer boycott has had a "devastating effect," Harber notes, especially for the small retailer, with small shops starting to close. He says not all white commerce is suffering though, for "unlike boycotts elswhere, this boycott is aimed at the city centre, rather than at white shops." Noting that the city Council, chamber of commerce and the local member of Parliament "all want to negotiate with black leaders about the boycott," Harber quotes chamber of comerce member Harold Winealls as saying they are in contact with the UDF and are "cautiously optimistic" the boycott could be lifted soon. Winealls also states: "The UDF has made its point. Now we need to sort things out, to sit down and draw up an agenda of things we need to do." Chamber of commerce president Brian Walker comments: "What we are trying to do is to identity the leaders of the boycott committee and try to get them to sit down and talk to us. But we can't find the leaders to get them to talk to us." Harber says that when he mentioned the name of the regional president of the UDF, Steve Tshwete, Walker did not know who he was, and when told, he asked Harber if he could set up a meeting with Tshwete. Though the white local authorities have met "the key local demands of the boycott committee," Harber notes that their argument that it was not in their power to implement national demands, such as the release of political prisoners, has been rejected by UDF leaders. Part of the problem, Harber states, is "that many of the white leaders will book no suggestion that the 'real' black leaders may not be moderates." This is exacerbated by the fact that "the entire UDF local leadership is in hiding," and the boycott leaders say it is too late to talk. UDF leader Tshwete is quoted as saying their work will not cease, even though they have gone underground, and "the struggle will take on a new dimension." On the recent unrest and violent deaths, Tshwete states: "if the government remains intransigent and police continue to behave like this, there is every likelihood of the unrest spilling into white areas."

The paper also reports new facts in the killing of 2 whites after a funeral near East London. An article states the car the white men were travelling in was moving at high speed without lights and "ploughed into the crowd, seriously injuring 11 people." The paper also reports a procession through the campus of Rhodes University by at least 1,000 students and 100 professors, led by the university vice chancellor, "in protest against the violent dispersal by police of a student gathering the previous day."

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Announces ZANU-PF Politburo Changes

MB080700 Harare Doemstic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] The first secretary and president of ZANU-PF, Comrade Robert Mugabe, yesterday announced some changes within the ZANU-PF Politburo. He told a news conference that the party's vice president and second secretary relinquishes the post of acting secretary for external affairs to Comrade Didymus Mutasa, who was the secretary for transport and welfare. Comrade Mutasa's former post goes to previous committee member of the Politburo, Comrade Sydney Sekeramayi. Comrade Mayor Urimbo was appointed to the 15-member Politburo as a committee member. His previous post of deputy secretary for the Commissariat and culture goes to the former deputy secretary for welfare and transport, Comrade Nelson Mawema. Central Committee member Comrade Amos Midzi is the new deputy secretary for transport and welfare.

Comrade Mugabe said the changes are as a result of last Friday's Politburo meeting.

Government To Arm People Against Mwenezi Dissidents

MB061245 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] The government is to arm businessmen and school teachers in areas affected by dissidents in Mwenezi, where 21 people were muredered by the political malcontents last week. The plan, known as the Mwenezi Program, was disclosed by the ZANU-PF chairman for Masvingo Province, Comrade Eddison Zvobgo, who is also the minister of justice, legal, and parliamentary affairs.

In an interview with the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation, ZBC, today, Comrade Zvobgo said he will consult the Ministries of Defense and Home Affairs for coordinated efforts to ensure the success of the program. Twenty victims of the Mwenezi massacre were buried in Masvingo Province this week.

Muzenda Praises Relations with Romania

MB060955 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Sept 85

[Text] The deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, yesterday said Zimbabwe attaches great importance to the Zimbabwe-Romania Joint Commission. Comrade Muzenda said the joint commission is a concrete testimony of the cooperation between the two countries in the economic field.

Speaking at a dinner hosted in honor of the vice prime minister of Romania, Comrade Gheorghe Petrescu, Comrade Muzenda noted that the two countries have enjoyed excellent bilateral relations. These relations were fostered during the liberation struggle.

Meanwhile, delegates to a week-long conference are expected to discuss and explore areas of expanding the bilateral relations.